PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay,

The Bombay Gazette

No. 52,704—New Series.
BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1902.
PRICE 4 ANNAS.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

ROBERT, PORTER & CO.'S
BULL DOG BOTTLING
OF
BASS'S ALE
AND
GUINNESS' STOUT
CAN BE HAD AT
All Wine Merchants, Bars, Restaurants, and Hotels.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1902.
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	1st Nov.
* PERSIA	7951	S. Barcham	8th ,,
M.L. ORIENTAL	5284	F. N. Tillard	15th ,,
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	22nd ,,
M.L. PERSIA	7951	S. Barcham	29th ,,
* EGYPT	7912	J. Chellew	6th Dec.
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	13th ,,
* CHINA	7912	T. S. Angus	20th ,,
M.L. EGYPT	7912	J. Chellew	27th ,,
			1903.
* ARABIA	7,903	J. L. Parfitt	3rd Jany.
M.L. CHINA	7,912	T. S. Angus	10th ,,
* ORIENTAL	5,284	F. N. Tillard	17th ,,
M.L. ARABIA	7,903	J. L. Parfitt	24th ,,
* PERSIA	7,951	S. Barcham	31st ,,
M.L. ORIENTAL	5,284	F. N. Tillard	7th Feby.

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between NOON, and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 24th September, 1902.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,

BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

OMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	P. Berberevich	4,194	1st Nov. 1902.
IMPERATOR	P. Ivellich	4,119	1st Dec. 1902.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 860.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 185.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
a TRIESTE	E. Meccozi	5095	25th Nov.
a b MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	T. Rassevitch	4400	17th Dec.

a Will call at Fiume. b Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 185

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN A YEAR.

1st Class Rs. 990. 2nd Class Rs. 536-4. Saloon Rs. 618-12.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI, VIA SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TIROL	Baron Bretfeld	2,771	23rd Dec., 1902.

For further particulars, regarding Passages apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 23rd October, 1902.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning via Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

For Freight, Passage or other particulars, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Bombay, 15th May, 1902.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
ERNEST SIMONS	5,737	Dupuy Fromy	20th Nov. 1902.
SYDNEY	4,732	Negre	18th Dec. 1902.
TONKIN	6,363	Schmitz	15th Jan. 1903.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "TONKIN," 6,363 tons, Captain Schmitz, to sail on or about the 12th November 1902.

For further particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Acting Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on FRIDAY, the 31st October, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on TUESDAY, the 4th November, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, on THURSDAY the 6th November, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, LAMU AND ADEN.

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,025 tons, on or about MONDAY, 10th November.

FOR DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH AND CAPE TOWN.

S. S. "SANTHIA," 5,151 tons, on or about 10th November.

FOR MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELEGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH AND CAPE TOWN.

S. S. "NUDDIA," 3,005 tons, on or about MONDAY, 24th November.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CULNA," 2,026 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 5th October.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay 30th October, 1902.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NEW ANCHOR LINER.

S. S. "MASSILIA" of 6,000 TONS.
SAILING BOMBAY to MARSEILLES and LIVERPOOL about 12TH NOVEMBER, 1902.

HAS excellent First Class Accommodation in large 2 and 3 Berthed Cabins, on the Bridge Deck. She is fitted with all modern improvements and conveniences with Electric Light throughout,

PASSAGE RATES:—

	Rs.
To Marseilles	605.
To London Overland via Marseilles	680.
To Liverpool all the way by Sea	660.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE (transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Nov., 1902.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th Dec., 1902.
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Jan., 1903.

And on the 15th of every subsequent month.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 605.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165
Return tickets available 1 year	,, 907-8	,, 550	

No primage is collected on the above fares.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 800; 2nd Class, Rs. 525, Special Rates for Missionaries, Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
CAPRI	6,000	Belsito	17th Nov. 1902.
ISCHIA	6,000	Muzio	17th Dec. 1902.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

F. CROCCO, Agent.
Esplanade Road, No. 27.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRICA LINIE.
GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail.
S. S. SULTAN	2,884	Ahrens	10th Nov. 1902
S. S. REICHSTAG	2,085	O'Swald	24th Nov. 1902

Taking Passengers and Cargo for ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, and all Eastern and Southern Ports of AFRICA up to CAPE TOWN,

For rates and particulars apply to

A. STRANDES,
Agent,
24, Medows Street, Bombay, 16th Oct., 1902.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO ARRIVED per S. S. "HIROSHIMA MARU," from COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, CHINA, JAPAN, &c., are hereby informed that she is DISCHARGING her CARGO in No. 4 Victoria Dock. All claims for damages, &c., must be sent to the Office within ten days after the Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained. No Survey will be held on Packages warehoused or removed from the landing shed.

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 29th October, 1902.

NOTES.
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUN POLICY
BY
TODARMAR,
Price Re. 1, Postage half-anna
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

MYSORE COFFEE.

THE FINEST THE WORLD PRODUCES.

GROWN ON OUR OWN ESTATES AND ROASTED, GROUND AND PACKED BY US AT OUR FACTORY, CHICKMAGLUR.

GUARANTEED PURE.

NO ADMIXTURES.

In ½, 1, 2 and 3 lb. lever top tins, per lb. Re. 1-0-0.

REDUCTION ON QUANTITIES.

SPECIAL TERMS to Messes, Clubs and the Trade.

¼ lb. sample tin sent post free to any address in India on receipt of six annas.

5 1-lb. tins sent post free for Rs. 5 4.
A 7-lb. Cannister ,, for Rs. 7.

THE MYSORE PLANTERS SUPPLY CO.,
CHICKMAGLUR, KADUR DISTRICT,
MYSORE STATE.

A GOOD CIGAR

SHOULD POSSESS

FRAGRANT BOUQUET

AND

DELIGHTFUL FLAVOUR.

IT SHOULD DRAW

EASILY

AND

BE MADE OF THE

BEST TOBACCO.

BAHADURS

POSSESS ALL THESE QUALITIES.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS.
SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
RAILWAY GUIDE
IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

AS an unusually heavy demand for COPIES of the BOMBAY GAZETTE RAILWAY GUIDE published at the beginning of each month, is expected next month, orders should be registered at the BOMBAY GAZETTE office, 18, Esplanade Road, at an early date. This RAILWAY GUIDE is the most useful published and in view of the extensive alterations in the TIME TABLES of nearly all the Railways in India should prove an indispensable reference in all large offices.

Price: Eight Annas per Copy. Annual Subscribers, Rs. 5.

OUR NEW UPRIGHT BOUDOIR PIANO.

WITH FULL COMPASS OF 7 OCTAVES.

WITH a view to meeting many enquiries for an Upright Pianoforte of smaller dimentions than the usual range of Uprights without reducing the compass and volume of tone, and an instrument also that will stand the CLIMATE OF INDIA, we have the pleasure to state that after repeated trials, spread over many years, we have succeeded in securing an instrument that we can now confidently say will fulfil all the requirements of a DISTRICT PIANO and a Piano of a size that will meet the wants of those living in SMALL FLATS IN BOMBAY, where larger Pianos would occupy more space in a room than can be generally afforded.

We have subjected this model to the most severe tests and have been absolutely convinced that with reasonable care it will give the utmost satisfaction for many years.

Its capacity for standing in tune is quite up to the standard expected in the larger and more valuable models, and it possesses all the musical qualities so much desired by musicians—ELASTIC TOUCH, FULL TONE, excellent REPETITION ACTION, and EXTRAORDINARY POWER.

Solid iron frame cast in one piece, brass plates, overstrung or cross strung 7 Octaves, trichord, fine ivory keys, shaped brackets. Height, 49 inches; Width, 56 inches.

CASH, RS. 525.

On the Hire System... ...	12 months, Rs. 45 per month.
	24 ,, ,, 26 ,,

EXTRAS.

Woollen Cover	Rs. 15	Zinc-lined Case	Rs. 25 0
Piano Stool	,, 18	Set of 4 Insulators	,, 4 8

THE EXTRAS NEED NOT BE TAKEN IF NOT REQUIRED.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

A SHIELD AND DEFENCE
FOR EACH AND ALL.
DR. CARL'S AGUE SPECIFIC
(A TRUE VEGETABLE EXTRACT)
AGAINST
MALARIA, INFLUENZA, PLAGUE, AND FEVERS OF ALL TYPES AND AT ALL STAGES.

It is recommended by the "LANCET".—"It is without its equal in persistent and protracted fevers and it may be administered when the fever is on or off,"

I have received the supply of Dr. CARL'S AGUE SPECIFIC, and I am glad to say that it has been PROVED an EXCELLENT CURE, being speedy and sure.

I have treated several of my friends here, and also several of my gang-men. I shall always recommend it, and when once taken, it will always be a Household Medicine.

JAMES ALLAN, P. W. Inspector, Ahmedabad

This has been tried over 25 years with success and being perfectly Vegetable can be given to a child with safety.

BEWARE OF SPURIOUS IMITATIONS.

Can be had at Messrs. TREACHER & Co., KEMP & Co., PHILLIPS & Co., and all other respectable Chemists.

PROPRIETORS: M. T. MADON & CO.,
CRAWFORD MARKET, BOMBAY.

MONGINI BROTHERS,
MANUFACTURING
CONFECTIONERS
AND
CATERERS,
HAVE NOW MADE ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE SUPPLY OF
SPECIAL COLD DISHES
FOR DINNER PARTIES
SENT OUT IN COLD OVENS READY FOR THE TABLE.
MENUS ARRANGED
AND ADVICE GIVEN HOW THINGS SHOULD BE SERVED
FREE OF CHARGE.

25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET,
BOMBAY.

THE ITALIAN STORES,
C. COLONNELLO; SON & CO.,
105, MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA, SOCIETA REUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY; AND TO THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE AND RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE MEN-O'WAR.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA Cheeses.
FINEST LUCCA OIL; Pure Italian Wine Vinegar.
ASPARAGUS, (French Italian and German).
MILAN SAUSAGES in Skin (Italian).
ANCHOVIES SALTED (loose); and in oil in Bottles.
FRANKFORT SAUSAGES, Plain, and with Sauerkroute.
TUNNY FISH IN OIL (French and Italian).
URAL CAVIARE (German).

SARDINES. { Royans Victoria.
,, a la Tomate.
Plain in finest Lucca oil.

BLACK OLIVES (loose) in oil.
GREEN OLIVES (French) in Bottles.
FRENCH and ITALIAN PREPARED MUSTARD assorted in Bottles.

MASTIC de CHIO 2-8 Bot. Vermouth (Italian and French) Chianti, Barbera, Capri, Lacrima, Christe and Marsala. Cherry and Blackberry Brandy. Asti Spumanti and Duc de Marsat (champagne.)

Maccaroni, Vermecelli, Soup Paste, Lentilies, Beans, Gram (Milanese), Rice (Carolina), Walnuts Hazelnuts, and Almonds.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a speciality and a thoroughly genuine article, only Rs. 10 per doz. Bots.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

S. S. "HIROSHIMA MARU" Captain T. MURAI, 3,28 tons, WILL SAIL for SINGAPORE CHINA and JAPAN on 10th November

For freight and passage apply to

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.

Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 30th October 1902

NOTICE.

CATHEDRAL HIGH SCHOOL OLD BOYS.

IT IS PROPOSED to give a DANCE in the TOWN HALL early in JANUARY next. All old Boys willing to join are requested to submit their names to either of the undersigned as early as possible.

E. D. SMITH, H. M's Customs, Prince's Dock.
W. J. IRVINE, Audit Dept. B. B. and C. I. Ry.

IMPORTANT TO CAPITALISTS.

SALE OF COTTON SPINNING MILLS.

THE Undersigned hereby invite OFFERS for the purchase of the COTTON SPINNING MILLS situated at Rayapuram, Madras, which is now in their possession. The property known as the SOUTHERN INDIA SPINNING & WEAVING MILLS which consists of a large Plot of Ground measuring about Thirty thousand square yards, partly freehold and partly leasehold and two Cotton Spinning Mills standing thereon with separate sets of Engines and Boilers and consisting of about twenty-two thousand Ring and Mule Spindles in working order.

Intending purchasers are requested to send their offers not latter than 30th November 1902. For further particulars and information application may be made to the Undersigned at No. 17, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.

GOKULDAS NARANJEE,
SORABJI CURSETJI SETT,
Trustees for the Debenture Holders,
THE SOUTHERN INDIA SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on FRIDAY, the 31st instant, and SATURDAD, the 1st proximo, those days being Public Holidays under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 24th Oct. 1902.

NOTICE is hereby given that SETHANI GANGABAI, the widow of the late SETH GORDUNDASS SOONDERDASS MOOLJI, is now the Head and Senior Partner in the Firm of Messrs. Mulji Jaitha & Company in place of the said deceased and that the whole business of the said Firm is since his death being carried on and shall continue to be carried on by her through her representatives in partnership with the surviving partner, Mr. BHUGWANDASS VALJEE, in the same way as it is used to be at the time of the death of the said SETH GORDHUNDASS SOONDERDASS.—Dated this 27th day of October, 1902.

MANSUKHLAL JAMSETJI & HIRALAL.
Attorneys for Messrs. MULJEE JAITHA & Co.

NOTICE.

H. SULLEMAN ABDOOL WAHED & COMPANY, has taken over the CHARGE of ANDERSON & COMPANY'S BYCULLA COMMISSION STABLES, at Bellasis Road, from 22nd OCTOBER, 1902.

H. Sulleman Abdool Wahed & Company will as heretofore carry on the business of ANDERSON & COMPANY.

All Orders, Local and Up-country, will be promptly attended to.

There are at present 150 Arab Horses lately landed in the Stables.

New batches of Arab and Waler Horses consignments expected weekly.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that our Client, SHA LAKHMIDAS MORARJI, has contracted TO PURCHASE the undermentioned property from SHETH HAJEEBHOY LALJEE.

All persons having any claim thereto by way of inheritance, sale, lease, mortgage, charge, gift, a otherwise howsoever are requested to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their office No 57, Esplanade Road, Fort, within fourteen days from this day otherwise the sale in question will be completed without reference to such claims, if any, and such claims shall be considered to have been waived.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that leasehold piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the North side of Chowpatty Road, without the Fort in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement three-hundred and nine square yards and two-ninths of a square yard or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the North by property formerly belonging to Bai Godaverybai, widow of Maneckjee Damuljee but now to Damoder Hurrichundra, on or towards the South by the said Chowpatty Road, on or towards the East by property formerly belonging to Withoba Babaji and Ramchandra Withoba but now to Dawoodbhoy Moosabhoy, and on or towards the West by the property of Dr. Atmaram Pandurung and which said land is registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 725, New No. 3276, Old Survey No 628, and New Survey No. 7985, and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under Ward D No. 2610 and Street Nos 2941 and 43, and are now in the possession of the vendor.

EDGELOW GULABCHAND AND WADIA,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

FRESH STOCK OF
ENGLISH DUNLOP SOLID
CARRIAGE RUBBER TYRES,
JUST RECEIVED.
Prices Moderate. Every Sizes.

	Rs.	a.
DUNLOP COVER	18	0
DUNLOP AIRTUBE WITH VALVE	6	8
ENAMELLING A BICYCLE	12	0

VATCHA BROS.

Cycle Dealers, Platers, Repairers, etc.,
GIRGAUM TRAM TERMINUS,
BOMBAY.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND AGENTS

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and interests allowed.

LOANS and OVERDRAFTS granted against approved security.

DRAFTS issued. TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS effected. PERIODICAL REMITTANCES made.

STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold. INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected.

LIFE, FIRE, and ACCIDENT ASSURANCES effected and PREMIUMS paid.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY,
Funds in Government Securities only,
and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Secretary.

NEW STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE.

THE *Bombay Gazette* are bringing out a small neatly bound STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE, covering all RATES in 32nds, both Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling, from 1s. 3 3-4*d*. to 1-4 23-32. The Book will, it is thought, supply a long felt want, as since the stoppage of the free coinage of silver rates have varied well within those given both for demand and six month's Currency Bills, and the extensive and expensive tables in general use are now no longer required. The form adopted will also greatly facilitate the conversion of broken amounts.

To subscribers the cost will be Rs. 1-8 per copy To non-subscribers Rs. 2.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this column)

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee, Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

CORONATION.—Silver PHOTO FRAMES Miniature Size complete with excellent Photos of HIS MAJESTY THE KING or HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN Rs. 2. A fresh consignment of all sizes just received.—MARCKS & Co., LD.

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For 2 Years	5½	„
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THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yens	24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	„	18,000,000
RESERVE FUND	„	8,910,000

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CAPITAL PAID-UP. Rs. 43,90,800.

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STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS—
9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ „ „

Special rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS which can be learnt on application.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 4 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills [illegible] on Stations where the Bank has Branches and Currency Notes of any circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above interest Deposit Accounts

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards and receive 2 per cent. per annum, upon the daily balances, provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 50 is maintained.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches.

W. MOIR,
Manager.

Bombay, 10th October 1902.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£4,25,000

HEAD OFFICE:
67 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Delhi, Cawnpore, Kandy.
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Kurrachee, Rangoon, Newera Elya, Mombassa.
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FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£562,500

HEAD OFFICE
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The London Joint Stock Bank,

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The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if no under Rs 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

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Under instructions from the Trustees for debenture-holders of the Mahalakshmi Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, at Wari Bundar, opposite the Prince's Dock, near the Elphinstone Bridge, on TUESDAY, the 4th proximo, at 3 p.m.

All the leasehold lands, together with the buildings standing thereon.

For full particulars and conditions of sale apply at the office of the trustees of the debenture-holders, Tamarind Lane, Fort.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 31st October, 1902.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF THE VICTORIA MILLS.

Under instructions from the Executors of the late Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart I., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on MONDAY, the 3rd proximo, at 4 p.m., sell by Public Auction on the premises, the following valuable landed property in one lot:—

PARTICULARS.

All those pieces or parcels of freehold and leasehold land or ground, situate at Dammer Lane, near Gamdevie, in Girgaum, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 21399 square yards or thereabouts, (of which 20520 square yards are leasehold and 879 square yards are freehold), together with all mill machinery both lying and fixed thereon.

The Machinery, &c, consists among others, of 1 pair horizontal compound condensing engines now indicating about 425 I H P by Hick Hargreaves and Co, three Lancashire steel boilers of 160 lbs pressure per square inch by Hick Hargreaves and Co., manual fire engine and donkey pumps, mechanic shop machinery and tools, Willow exhaust and Brighton Scutching lap, roving frames, some by Plat Bros. some by John Hetherington and Sons, some by Junction Iron Works, ring frames by Brooks and Doxey and Plat Brothers, also mules by Plat Brothers and Mac Gregor, bundling and hydraulic presses, iron tanks, bobbin and cop reels fire service, and other accessories, &c., &c.

The mill consists of about 11,446 spindles in all and they are in working order.

Full particulars can be learnt from the printed particulars and conditions of sale, copies of which can be had from the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT HORNBY ROAD, FORT.

Under instructions from the Executors of the late Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart I., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 8th proximo, at 4 p. m., sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the following valuable landed property:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground (formerly consisting of three separate pieces of land) with the messuages tenements or dwelling-houses and buildings standing thereon, situate on the east side of Hornby Row, in the Sub-district of the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,015 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the Nanabhoy Bomonjee Lane, partly by the property of Pestonjee Framjee Darji partly by the property of Jamsetjee Framjee Khatoke, and partly by the property of Motlibai, widow of Maneckjee Nowrojee Wadia, on the west by Hornby Road aforesaid, on the north partly by the property of the said Pestonjee Framjee Darji, partly by a Sweeper's Passage, and partly by the Parsee Fire-temple called or known as Dadysett's Agiary, and on the south partly by the property of Rustomjee Dadabhoy Sethna, partly by the property of the said Jamsetji Framji Khatoke, partly by the property of the said Motlibai, widow, partly by the property of Pochajee Sorabjee Poch, partly by the property of Cowasjee Edujee Mody, partly by the property of Nusserwanjee Framjee Dhondee, partly of the property of Byramjee Allbless, and partly by the property of Bai Awabai Framjee Petit, and which said piece of land, messuages and hereditaments were formerly assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 5 and 10-12, and are now assessed under Nos. 2127, Hornby Road, and No. 10-11, Bomonjee Lane, and Ward Nos. 1335 and 1390, and are registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 186, 188, and 189, Collector's new Nos. 5041, 5045, old Survey Nos. 1258, 1252 and 6, and new Survey Nos. 9398 and 9395, and were formerly in the occupation of the late Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, deceased, and are now in the occupation of the vendors.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 31st October, 1902.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 1st proximo at 1 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Warrant Officer's Quarters, Wodehouse Road, Middle Colaba, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, platedware, crockery and glassware, hand sewing machine by Singer, ice box, cooking stove, wearing apparel, books, garden pots, lamps, carpets, table ornaments, etc., the property of Mr. C. BOWYER.

The property is on view.

On SUNDAY, the 2nd proximo, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the "Wilderness' Dockyard Road, Mazagon, opposite the Mazagon Castle, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, platedware, crockery and glassware, sweet-toned ebonized cottage piano by Ross, rubber tyred bicycle, wheel victoria, rubber tyred Ralli cart by Stephens, both in very good order, single harness by Dunnett, wind-proof lamps, Bussels carpets, table ornaments, pictures, garden pots, etc., the property of HUGH SEALY, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 3rd proximo, at 2 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co, will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods, and the following:—

Teak and blackwood household furniture such as office seats, arm and without arm chairs, sideboard, almirah, cupboards, sofas, easy-chairs, dressing and wash hand tables iron safe, new Brussels carpets.

1 D. B. Express (500 bore) rifle by Issac Hollis of London.

1 upright iron frame piano by Squire and Longson, of London, in good order.

By order of the Administrator General the effects of the late Mr. J. E. P. WHITE, consisting of wearing apparel, leather trunk, hand-bag, &c.

AT 2 P. M.

Few lady's and gent's bicycles by different makers.
1 strong-built landau.
1 second-hand victoria.
1 French polished office shigram.
1 light dog cart.
1 glass fronted brougham,
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

On TUESDAY, the 4th proximo at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Forbes Street, Fort, opposite Messrs. Meherji Johnstone & Co., Auctioneers, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, glassware, crockery and platedware, square piano by Schiedmayer and Soehne, incandescent gas hanging lamps, double door iron safe by John Lord with Chubb's lock, hand and foot sewing machine, drawing room suit of sofas and chairs, lined French plush, cabinets, wind proof lamps, table ornaments, carpets, &c., the property of A. S. HAYAM, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 8th proximo at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Pali Hill, Bandora, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwook household furniture, glassware and crockery, Indian carpets, table ornaments, lamps, large fowl house, etc., the property of Commander G. S. HEWETT and J. BROOKS, Esq.

The property will be on view 2 days before the sale.

On SUNDAY, the 9th proximo, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Dadur, Hansraj Road, opposite the Boy's School (near the Dadur Station), the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, glassware, crockery, platedware, Boudoir cottage piano by Sandy and Co., in good order, child's pony, lamps, pictures, carpets, table ornaments, etc., the property of G. M. GREGOU, Esq.

The property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, on MONDAY, the 10th proximo, at 3 p.m. the effects of the late Mr. W. W. HOLTHAM, consisting of teakwood furniture, wearing apparel, few books, etc.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On THURSDAY, the 27th proximo, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Middle Colaba, the valuable and handsome French polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture by Wimbridge Roberts and others, also bentwood furniture, crockery, glassware, plated ware, table ornaments, pictures, carpets, garden plants in tubs and pots, etc, the property of J. B. NEUBURG, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view three days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 31st October, 1902.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,

37, HORNBY ROAD.

THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES THE
BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS
FOR PERUSAL IN THE
MORNING AND NOON
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HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.

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FOR TERMS APPLY TO
VINCENT AND COMPANY.

REPAIRS OF Re. 1 8 within 25 years. I take this opportunity to tell you that Singer's Sewing Machine, which I purchased 25 years ago, has required only Rs. 1-8 for repairs, and it is still going strong in all parts. J. R. Gardener, 16, Forbes Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

RATES.—First Three Insertions Four Annas per line Fourth, and onward Two Annas, Minimum Charge Re. 1-8.

TO LET.

THE whole of the SECOND FLOOR of the ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, at present in the occupation of Messrs. Finlay Muir and Co. Particulars on application to

THE MANAGER
Oriental Life Assurance Company,

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

MAGNIFICENT sea-side Villa at Kihim (Alibag Taluka), known as Kihim Yali Estate, only 13 miles from Bombay. Daily steamers to Mandwa, thence 5 miles by road.

Large Bungalow with Kitchen, Stables, and Outhouses; Compound nearly 18 acres of Cocoanut groves. Lovely beach in front. Splendid sea-bathing. Apply

A. H. FYZEE, Esq.,
20, Mount Road, Mazagon.

FOR SALE

OIL ENGINES with Automatic Ignition. Clayton and Shuttleworth's Engines are all fitted with this great improvement, which renders them the best, the simplest, the safest, and the cheapest Oil Engines in the market.

For all Particulars, apply to the Agents,
TURNER, HOARE & Co., Bombay.

QUEEN'S ROAD SHOW ROOMS.

No. 5-12.

AGENTS: LAURIE & MARNER, LD.,
COACH BUILDERS, LONDON.

JUST LANDED

FRESH STOCK of Carriages, New and Second-hand, by well-known London Builders. Some of them are suitable for Native States for immediate use at the Delhi Durbar.

CARRIAGE REPAIR DEPARTMENT.

It is conducted under the immediate supervision of an experienced English Foreman, and all Repairs will be executed.

CARRIAGES ON HIRE.

Best English-made Carriages are hired out with Pair and Single Horses.

PEGAMOID CLOTH.

We hold Agency and got in stock varieties of cloth suitable for lining Sofas and Chairs and trimming Carriages. Inspection invited.

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ECONOMIC PHARMACY.

HEAD OFFICE.—11, Bonfield's Lane.
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HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES.

5 and 6 pice per dram.

CHOLERA BOX with 12, 24, 30 and 48 phials of medicines, a dropper, camphor and a guide Rs. 2, 3, 3-10 and 5-5, respectively.

FAMILY BOX with 24, 30, 48, 60 and 104 phials of medicines, a dropper and a guide Rs. 3, 3-8, 5-3, 6-4 and 11-8, respectively.

PHARMACEUTISTS' MANUAL, *i. e.*, Homœopathic Pharmacopia in Bengali and English, Re. 1-4, (2nd edition).

FAMILY PRACTICE in Bengali (2nd Edition thoroughly Revised and Re-written) 180 pages (cloth), As 8. A very useful book for family use

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E. DUCKETT & CO.,

MONUMENTAL SCULPTORS
EAST STREET, POONA,
SUPPLY MONUMENTS IN

I. Marble of really white colour.
II. Scotch and Indian Granite.
III. Close-grain Map-stone (Grey).

STATUARY IMPORTED.

Monuments kept in stock for immediate delivery.

Inscriptions a speciality, and free of charge

PORTLAND CEMENT.

THE best Cement to use for important Hydraulic Work is Knight, Bevan and Sturge's "Pyramid" Brand, sold in 400-lb. casks. This Cement is guaranteed, and the prices compare favourably with any other brand.

Sole Agents,
TURNER, HOARE & Co.,
8, Elphinstone Circle,
Bombay.

NO ONE CAN DO WITHOUT ME

THE TIME THE TIME
THE TIME
DO YOU KNOW

that we have received a large consignment of Gent's Tivoli Watches.

Nickel open-faced Keyless, at... Rs. 5 each.
Silver open-faced Keyless, at... „ 8 each.
(Ladies or Gents.)

WE DEFY COMPETITION.

We especially draw the attention of the public to our Courvissor Watches. There is nothing to compare with them in equality. They are beauties in themselves and a mere glance at their finish with full jewels and polished movements of the latest improvement will convince anyone that they are beyond competition.

Rs. 17. Rs. 20. Rs. 25.
(Capped.)

Our Cheap but Reliable WATCHES.

Rs. 7. Rs. 9. Rs. 10. Rs. 12.

These Watches are warranted to keep accurate time in any climate, and can stand fair wear and tear.

English make, Timepieces, at Rs. 3-8 Plain.
Do. do. at Rs. 4, Carriage.
Do. do. at Rs. 5, (Alarming).

GUARANTEED 5 YEARS.

We guarantee our Watches and Timepieces to keep in correct working order for the above period, and during this time we undertake to put right, free of charge, all minor accidents, including breakage of mainsprings, oiling, &c., for which no charge will be made.

REPAIRS.

We undertake all kinds of repairs under the hands of skilful workmen who have our special supervision.

JEWELLERY OF LATEST DESIGNS MADE TO ORDER.

C. ARDESHER & CO.,

178, DHURRUMTOLLAH STREET, CALCUTTA.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, Oct. 29.

SECURITIES—		
2½ per cent. Consols	92 15/16	= — 1/16
3 per cent. Rentes	99 1/2	= unchanged
3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan	106 1/2	= do
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	65 5/8	= — 1/16
SILVER—		
Spot in London	23 3/8	= unchanged
2 months hence	23 3/8	= do
Spot in New York	50 5/8	= do
EXCHANGES—		
Paris cheques	25·12	= do
Berlin	20·46 1/4	= do
New York Demand	4·86 7/8	= plus 1/8
DISCOUNTS—		
Bank of England	4 pr ct	= unchanged
3 months sight Bank Bills	3 5/8 pr ct	= do
6 „ „	3 5/8 pr ct	= do
3 months sight Fine Trade Bills	4 pr ct	= plus 1/8
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills	4 1/4 pr ct	= unchanged
INTEREST—		
Day to day loans	3 1/4 pr ct	= plus 1/2
7 day market loans	3 pr ct	= plus 1/8

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills for Rs. 40,00,000

Rs. 20·50 were allotted to Calcutta.
„ 10·60 do. Bombay.
„ 8·90 do. Madras.

Rs. 40·00 at 1s. 3 31-32d.

Minimum rate received 1 per cent. Average rate 15·98.

Telegraphic Transfers	Nil
Total amount sold during week	41,00,000
Amount to be allotted next week	50,00,000
Extra allotments	Nil

Sugar.—German granulated 1st Marks 8 3-4, Oct. Nov. Tone flat.

Rubber.—Para Rubber 3s. 3 1-2d.

Rapeseed.—Yellow Cawnpore 35 1-2. Oct.-Nov. Sellers. Tone flat.

Rapeseed.—Brown 32. Oct.-Nov. Business done. Tone flat.

Linseed Bold 47 1-2, Oct.-Nov. Sellers. Tone easier.

Coffee in New York 5 3-8.

Tallow—Finest Australian Beef 36-6. Tone firm.

Tallow—Finest Australian Mutton 37. Tone firm.

In Liverpool—	
Cotton Market closed	Steady
Surats	quiet
Manchester	quiet
Total Sales	10 000
Spot	4 63—2
Sold on speculation and for Export	500
Imports	13,000
Arrivals closed	steady

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
4·49	4·45	4·43	4·43
Feb.-March	March-Apr.	Apl.-May	May-June.
4·43	4·43	4·43	4·43

Unchanged.

In New York—	
Receipts at the Port	51,000
Do. last year	59,000
Exports to Great Britain	2,000
Continent	18,000
Mid-Uplands	8 11-16
Futures, month of Dec.	8·51 plus 3
Do. do. March	8·33 plus 2
In New Orleans—	
Spot	8 1-16
Futures month of Jan.	8·15 plus 4
Do. April	8·2 plus 3
Tone at close	steady

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Tuesday, 29th October 1902:—

Cotton	1,611 bales.
Wheat	6,391 cwts.
Linseed	2,034 „
Rapeseed	1,296 „
Gingellyseed	14,895 „
Poppyseed	360 „
Groundnuts	11 „
Castorseed	535 „
Rice	799 „
Myrabollams	3,522 „
Cottonseed	2,406 „

BOMBAY, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 30.

EXCHANGE—Tone steady.

Bank T. T.	1s 3 15-16d
Bank Demand	1s 3 31-32d
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A.	1s 4 5-32d
Do 6 do do	1s 4 5-16d
French Francs 3 do do	169 3-4
Marks 3 do do	137 1-2
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight	125
Shanghai 30 „ „	169
Japan 30 „ „	152 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent—Tone quiet.

Cash	98·10
1st Settlement	98·7

Money Market—Tone.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since	2nd October	4 per cent.
Bank of Bombay do.	17th July	3 do.
Bank of Bengal do.	15th October	4 do.
Bank of Madras do.	30th June	4 do.

LIVERPOOL OPENING-TELEGRAM.

Tone	steady.
Estimated sales	8,000
Total Imports	15,000

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
4·49	4·45	4·43	4·43	4·42
	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May-June.	
	4·42	4·42	4·42	

Cotton and Seeds markets closed for Dewali.

The following is the statement of Silver Balance in the Bombay Mint for the week ending 29th October:—

	Rs.	Rs.
Value of Silver held on account of tenderers for British Dollar coinage on the evening of the 22nd October 1902		31,16,000
Do. Government Silver on do. do.		1,26,34,000
Total		1,57,50,000
Add—Silver received during the week on account of tenderers for British Dollar coinage	37,03,000	
Do. do. Government	3,11,000	
		40,14,000
		1,97,64,000
Deduct—Dollars transferred to Custom House for export of the value of	34,83,000	
Petty items issued for miscellaneous purposes	...	
New coin paid to the Indore Darbar	19,00,000	
		53,83,000
Balance on evening of the 29th October 1902	...	1,43,81,000

The Balance comprises—	Rs.
Silver held on account of the tenderers	33,36,000
Do. do. Government	1,10,45,000
	1,43,81,000

There is in addition awaiting Assay:—	Rs.
Bullion received for British Dollar coinage	42,37,000
Bullion belonging to Government	29,94,000
	72,31,000

PRICE OF BULLION.

	Rs.	
English Bar Gold	21-1-3	
China Leaf	23-14	Nominal.
Pekin Bar Gold Old	23-11	
Do New	23-9	
Australian Bar Gold 100 touch	23-10	
Bombay „ „	23-12	
English Sovereigns	15-2	
Do Dragons	15-6	
Silver 17 Betterness	62-9	
Do 17 1-2	62-10	

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Oct. 29.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady.

Surats quiet.

Good Bhownugger 3 30-32.

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	92 15-16
3 per cent Rentes	99 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	106 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	65 5-8
Bar Silver	23 3-8

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 21st October 1902, as compared with the statement of 13th October 1902:—

	October 13.			October 21.		
LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	1,14,00,000	0	0	1,14,00,000	0	0
Public Deposit, &c	2,09,19,791	13	10	1,73,81,528	8	5
Other Deposits, &c	7,76,06,935	15	1	8,48,82,695	0	10
Bank Post Bills, &c	8,93,437	0	6	5,38,178	4	8
Sundries	15,43,632	8	1	14,81,040	10	1
Rs.	13,23,62,797	5	6	13,56,84,042	8	0
ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	1,50,35,220	7	9	1,65,08,325	7	9
other authorised investment	67,58,065	0	0	66,70,610	0	0
Loans on Govt. and other authorised Securities	2,18,69,334	6	3	2,23,15,234	13	6
Accounts of Credit on do.	1,83,07,756	3	5	1,88,14,154	11	8
Bills discounted, &c.	2,23,60,866	2	9	2,13,85,040	15	10
Balances with other Banks	24,66,657	15	3	17,80,424	11	0
Bullion	8,062	8	0	7,738	8	6
Dead Stock	16,17,295	10	11	16,13,374	4	4
Stamps	11,231	11	11	10,902	6	9
Sundries	7,36,669	6	7	7,50,987	2	9
Cash, &c., at Head Office	1,69,21,816	11	5	2,22,18,320	2	3
Do. at Branches	2,72,69,821	2	3	2,45,98,929	0	9
Rs.	13,23,62,797	5	6	13,56,84,042	8	0

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2, for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line, CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DYKES—October 18, at Gauhati, Assam, the wife of Captain Campbell Dykes, I M S, of a son.

the wife of E. A Forbes, Pleader of a daughter.

HINDLEY—October 25, at Moghalserai, United Provinces, the wife of Clement D M Hindley, M A, Cantab, Assoc M Inst C E, Assistant Engineer, East Indian Railway, of a son.

REVIE—October 24, at the United Free Church of Scotland Mission House, Wardha, C P, the wife of the Rev Dr Dugald Revie, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

TAHOURDIN—At Krishnagar, 25 October W Le Bas Tahourdin I. C. S. son of Richmond Tahourdin, of acute cardiac dyspnœa, aged 26 years

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises. 5h. 59m. Sun sets, 5h. 28m. High water, 11-9m., 11-50a. Low water, 5-2m., 4-5 9a.

P. and O. s.s. Persia, with English mails of 17th instant, due to arrive at 5 a.m.

Gymkhana Mounted Sports.

Banks closed: Dewalee holidays.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, Japan, and Australia, per s. s. Bengal, will be closed at the General Post Office at 8 a.m., on Wednesday, the 5th November.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPEL, MIDDLE COLABA.—The Chapel of the Bishop's residence will be re-opened from to-morrow, the 1st instant, All Saints' Day, after the blessing which will take place at 7-30 a.m., followed by Low Mass, by his Lordship the Bishop of Damaun.

BAND AT THE ESPLANADE BAND STAND.—By kind permission of Major C. G. Carnegy and the officers, the Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry will play to-day the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Mallandaine, Band Master, commencing at 5-45 p. m.:—

March	The Last Stand	Myddleton
Overture	Fra Diavolo	Auber
Polka	The Nightingale	Moos
Selection	The Belle of New York	Kerker
Valse	Aux Flambeaux	Fahrbach
Galop	Charlotten	Bergen

GOD SAVE THE KING.

ANOTHER ALLEGED FORGERY CASE.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, Inspector Sloane placed Nemchund Hemchund before the Chief Presidency Magistrate and charged him with complicity with Sorabjee Dadabhoy Bhabha and five others. The latter, it will be remembered, are awaiting their trial on charges of giving false evidence in a judicial proceeding, forging a valuable security, using the same as genuine, and abetting each other in the commission of the offences. The accused was brought to Bombay from Surat this morning, and the Magistrate remanded him till the 1st November in order to enable the police to complete their enquiries.

WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.—A sewing room will be opened in Moos Buildings, Grant Road, on Monday, with a view to provide occupation for poor women. This institution will be glad to undertake mending and plain sewing of every description, and orders are solicited from the public. The ladies interested in the work hope in time to make it self supporting; but at present they will be thankful for donations of money and for materials to make up for sale. Women wanting work will be admitted to the sewing room by card signed by a lady or a gentleman sending them. Friends requiring these cards can have them by applying to Mrs. J. Briggs Temperancy Hall, Lower Colaba.

KIDNAPPING AND SELLING A BOY.—Before Mr. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Murray charged Bapu Essu, a labourer, with having kidnapped a boy, named Dina, aged six years, from the lawful guardianship of his mother Saibai, a widow, at Gole Peetha, on the 22nd September last, and sold him to Bawa Sakdes Shivpuri, a Hindu ascetic, for Rs. 12. A writing on stamped paper was passed by the accused to the Bawa, in which he declared himself to be the lawful guardian of the boy. The Magistrate said. This is an offence which calls for a severe punishment. Accused stole this boy out of the street, and sold him to a beggar for Rs. 12. Practically he did little more with the proceeds then get drunk. He was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

DIWALI AND GAMING.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Hemsworth prosecuted Dajee Succaram and fifteen other Hindus, the first accused on a charge of keeping a common gaming house at Arthur Road and the rest of gaming therein with cards and money. Dajee in his defence urged that his house was not a common gaming house, but as it was a Dewalee holiday they were all playing cards. The Magistrate on the evidence held that there was no evidence—show that the house was used for gaming purposes though it had been proved that the accused were gaming in the house as it was a Dewalee holiday. His Worship under the circumstances fined all the accused Rs. 3 each, except one, who having assisted the Police, was warned and discharged.

ROBBING CHILDREN OF ORNAMENTS.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Dugdoo Vithoo alias Dugdoo Gaincoo, a young Hindu, was charged by Inspector Aldridge, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, with kidnapping children and robbing them of their ornaments. The evidence showed that on the 7th September last the accused picked up a boy named Kashiram, who was playing near his parents house, and took him to a Marwaree whom he represented that the boy was his brother's son, and had a pair of silver wristlets removed from his person. He then pledged the ornaments with the Marwaree for Rs. 8. He pleaded guilty to the charge and was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.—The accused was further charged before the same Magistrate, with kidnapping a boy named Shunker and robbing him of a pair of silver anklets of the value of Rs. 21. He picked up the boy at Chunam Kiln Road, and took him to Elphinstone Road, where he had the silver anklets removed by a goldsmith from the boy's person. He then pledged the ornaments with a Marwaree for Rs. 17. He was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisoment. —The accused was further charged with a similar offence before the same Magistrate. In this case he enticed a boy named Bechar from Dhobie Talao, where he was playing, to Faneswady on the 29th September, and had a pair of gold wristlets of the value of Rs. 300 removed from his person by a goldsmith. He pleaded guilty to the charge and was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment, and to pay a fine of Rs. 50, or in default to suffer a further term of rigorous imprisonment for two months. The whole amount of the fine, if recovered, was ordered to be paid to the boy's father as compensation.

BOMBAY HUNT.

A meeting of members of the Jackal Club took place at the Gymkhana on Wednesday evening under the chairmanship of Mr. R. W. L Dunlop, when the following were elected members of the Jackal Club Committee for the ensuing season:—Messrs. J. A. Lord, D. N. Graham, R. W. L Dunlop, A. C. Boulton, H. E. E. Proctor, and R. W. Harter, with Mr. R. G. Campbell as Honorary Secretary. The Club will probably re-open about the 15th November, but notification will be made to members by circular as soon as the Committee decide on the actual date. Meantime applications for sites for tents should be made to Mr. R. G. Campbell, Honorary Secretary, care of Messrs. Ritchie Steuart and Co. Tents on moderate terms can be obtained from Mr. Pestonjee, late of the Bombay Gymkhana, at Haines Road, Byculla Bridge.

HOME REMITTANCES.

THE following is the weekly memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills:—

	£
1 Amount to be remitted during 1902-03	16,500,000
2 Remitted from 1st April 1902 to 18th October 1902—	
By Council Bills	7,207,566
By Gold	500,273
3 Balance to be remitted from 19th Oct. 1902 to 31st March 1903	8,792,161

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

GYMKHANA ATHLETIC SPORTS.

BOWLS TOURNAMENT.

THE above tournament which has been a complete success, there being no fewer than 30 entries, was completed on Tuesday. The green was in capital condition, and most of the draws were keenly contested. In the first round, Mr. C. M. Gray, minus 2, and the three scratch men, Messrs. Gilchrist, Baxter, and Stansfield were knocked out, and Colonel Harwood, plus 3, and a new player, Mr. R. Miller, plus the limit 7, got into the final. The final was a capital game, the Colonel in the early stages having it all his own way, Miller being unfortunate with his cannons. He then got better set, and rapidly drew up, and the finish was close and exciting. When the Colonel was 20 in the last head Miller was 19, and with his second ball lay close on the jack, 20 all. With his third he attempted to place the winning shot, but, coming too strong, knocked himself out and let the Colonel lie game. He had still a chance with his last bowl, but it went wide. Messrs. J. Stiven and C. Carnegie will play off for third place as soon as they can conveniently do so. Following are the results:—

1ST ROUND.

W. Baxter (sc.) Bye			
Maj Thompson	plus 7		C. M. Ross plus 4 (sc.)
Col. Harwood	„ 3	beat	J. S. Miller plus 7
C. J. Michael	„ 4	„	G. W. Gilchrist (sc.)
C. St Paul	„ 2	„	F. M. Flower plus 5
F. A. H. East	„ 7	„	J. D. Johnston plus 7
J. Carnegie	„ 5	„	A. W. Blake plus 7
E. F. Nicholson	„ 5	„	J. Eplin plus 7
G. Miller	„ 2	„	H. W. Astell plus 7
G. B. Adamson	„ 5	„	L. Stansfield (sc.)
J. Stiven	„ 1	„	R. Lean plus 7
W. Reid	„ 1	„	A. A. Economo plus 6
T. W. McLachlan	„ 6	„	A. S. Smith plus 2
R. Miller	„ 7	„	C. Kennedy plus 5
C. W. Francis	„ 7	„	C. M. Gray minus 2
P. W. Crosswell	„ 7 bye.		

2nd ROUND.

Major Thompson	beat	W. Baxter 21, 19
Col. Harwood	„	C. J. Michael 21, 12.
C. St. Paul	„	F. A. H. East 21, 14
J. Carnegie	„	E. F. Nicholson 21, 10
G. Miller	„	G. B. Adamson 21, 14
J. Stiven	„	W. Reid 21, 10
R. Miller	„	T. McLachlan 21, 13
C. W. Francis	„	P. W. Crosswell 21, 13

3rd ROUND.

Col. Harwood	„	Major Thompson 21, 17
J. Carnegie	„	C. St Paul 21, 16
J. Stiven	„	G. Miller 21, 12
R. Miller	„	C. W. Francis 21, 13

SEMI-FINAL.

Col Harwood	„	J. Carnegie 21, 16
R. Miller	„	J. Stiven 21 14

FINAL.

Col. Harwood	„	R. Miller 21, 10.

THE BOMBAY SERVICES.

Major E. F. Marriott, Indian Staff Corps, Assistant Political Agent, 4th Grade, Bombay, is appointed to officiate as Assistant to the Resident at Baroda in charge of the Amreli Mahals, during the absence on leave of Captain E. O'Brien.

Mr. H. J. H. Henderson, First Grade Superintendent of Police, has been allowed an extension for six months on medical certificate of the furlough granted to him.

Mr. A. E. L. Emanuel, M. A., (Oxon.), I. C. S., is appointed to do duty as Assistant Judge and Sessions Judge, Satara.

Mr. G. S. Wilson, Third Grade Probationary Assistant Superintendent of Police, is transferred from Dharwar to Belgaum.

Mr. H. Crawford, Assistant Collector of Customs, Bombay, is granted privilege leave of absence for six weeks.

Mr. W. C. Tuder-Owen, I. C. S., Assistant Collector, Dharwar, is allowed furlough on medical certificate for two months with effect from the 17th September, 1902.

Mr. J. H. DuBoulay, I. C. S., becomes Assistant Collector, Ahmednagar.

Mr. S. J. Murphy, I. C. S., becomes Assistant Collector, Nasik.

Mr. J. P. Orr, I. C. S., on return to duty, will act as Collector of Thana.

Mr. M. Hesketh, M.A., is appointed Principal, Elphinstone High School, Bombay, vice Mr. F. B. P. Lory, M.A.

Captain H. M. Moore, I. M. S., is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months from date of relief.

Captain C. H. S. Lincoln, I.M.S., acts as Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Western Registration District, during the absence of Lieutenant-Colonel A. V Anderson, M. B., I. M. S., or pending further orders.

A NATIVE OFFICER'S REVENGE.

THE Allahabad correspondent of a Lucknow paper is responsible for the following:—"I was told of a tragical incident occurring at a railway station lately. A Native officer of some regiment had occasion to go on leave with his wife and at one station the soldier, who had got out of his compartment was left behind. He shouted to his wife who was in the moving train, "Get out and wait for me at such a station. I will come on by the next train." This arrangement was carried out, but the wife, on getting out at the station, attracted the attention of a Native Government official, who halted her off. On the soldier arriving at the station he sought out his wife, but as he approached her she screamed out: "Do not come near me. I am no longer fit to be your wife;" or words to that effect. The soldier said: "Who is the man?" and she mentioned the official. Thereupon the soldier sought him out, and drew his sword and swiftly cut off his head. Police rushed up to arrest him, but he declared he would yield his sword to no one, but his commanding officer. This gentleman was wired for, and, coming up, took the sword from the soldier. The case, I am informed, which has created great excitement all along the line, is to be investigated shortly."

MR. DALLAS'S NEW COMPANY.

ARRIVAL AT COLOMBO.

AMONG the passengers who arrived at Colombo, the other day, from Europe by the Konigen Louise are a number of ladies and gentlemen who come under engagement to Mr. Henry Dallas. They are Mdlles. Lillie Cavanagh, Grace Desmond, Grace Ray, Kate Overton, Violet Frampton, Carrie Roberts, and Messrs. W. Knox-Orde, and Albert Rees. The party transhipped to the Valetta on Friday for Bombay, where they open on November 11th. This Company will amalgamate with Mr. Dallas's Company No. 2, and the distinctive title of the latter will be dropped. Mr. Dallas joins the company in Bombay. The new repertoire will include "The Chinese Honeymoon, Three Little Maids, Kitty Grey, The Emerald Isle, Sherlock Holmes," etc. Miss Lillie, Cavanagh is an accomplished actress and gained her experience at the Savoy and travelled with one of George Edwards' companies in South Africa. She is possessed of a mezzo soprano voice of great richness. Miss Grace Desmond is charming, vivacious and debonnaire and has played principal boy in pantomine, one of her favourite characters being "Menelope in The Greek Slave." Miss Violet Frampton's stage experience is associated with Arthur Roberts. Miss Carrie Roberts is the danseuse, and is petite and pretty. Regarding the gentlemen, Mr. Albert Edward Rees comes of theatrical stock. It is his first trip out of England. His first engagement was with D'Oyley Carte in 1888. Mr. W. Knox Orde is the tenor, and boasts a phenomenal compass. The company will perform at Delhi, and may go to Colombo early in January or push from India to Burma and from there to the Straits and Java, thence to China, and make Colombo their last halting place.

DIVINE SERVICE.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, PAREL.

All Saint's Day.

Saturday, 1st November 1902.

Madras Time.

8-30 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Eucharist.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and address.

"HAIR PRESERVED AND BEAUTIFIED" by using the only reliable preparation, ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL, which restores the hair, promotes the growth, and strengthens the roots more effectually than anything else. For fair or grey hair use ROWLAND'S GOLDEN MACASSAR OIL, which does not stain or darken the hair or linen. Sold by Stores and Chemists.

MR. N. M. WADIA'S GIFT TO THE KASAULI INSTITUTE.

THE Bombay Government have issued the following communication:—

Bombay Castle, October, 25.

Memorandum from the Political Department, No. 6363, dated the 28th August 1902—

Transferring, for disposal, the following letter from Mr. N. M. Wadia, C. I. E., dated the 25th idem:—

"As I am desirous of offering a donation of Rs. 10,000 in aid of the Pasteur Institute of India at Kasauli, to the Government of India, will you please officially ascertain if that Government will accept the donation on the following terms:—(1) That the donation be called after the name of my late mother, Bai Motlibai. (2) That only the interest accruing on the amount be devoted towards the maintenance of the Institution, the capital being invested in Government Security. If the Government of India will be pleased to accept this small donation, which is meant to connect my late mother's name with such an useful and noble Institution, I shall be glad to forward the amount to them through the proper channel."

Letter to the Government of India, Home Department (Medical), No. 4854, dated the 4th September:—

"I am directed to forward herewith, for the consideration and orders of the Government of India, copy of a letter dated the 25th August 1902, from Mr. Navroji Manekji Wadia, C. I. E., offering a donation of Rs. 10,000 in aid of the Pasteur Institute at Kasauli on certain conditions."

Letter from the Government of India, Home Department (Medical), No. 1243, dated the 3rd October:—

"In reply to your letter No. 4854, dated the 4th September 1902, I am directed to say that the Central Committee of the Pasteur Institute have intimated that they are willing to accept with thanks, on the conditions named by Mr. Navroji Manekji Wadia, C. I. E., the munificent donation of Rs. 10,000 offered by him in aid of the Institute. I am to request that, with the permission of the Governor in Council, Mr. Wadia may be informed accordingly, and that the acknowledgments of the Government of India may be conveyed to him for his liberality."

Letter to Mr. N. M. Wadia, C. I. E., dated the 14th October:—

"With reference to your letter dated the 25th August 1902, I am directed to state that the Committee of the Pasteur Institute have intimated their willingness to accept with thanks your offer of Rs. 10,000 in aid of the Pasteur Institute at Kasauli on the conditions named by you. I am also to convey to you the acknowledgments of the Government of India for your liberality."

Letter from Mr. N. M. Wadia, C. I. E., dated the 15th October:—

"I have the honour to acknowledge your communication No. 5656 of 1902 of the 14th instant, in which you intimate that the Committee of the Pasteur Institute have accepted my offer of Rs. 10,000 in aid of the Institute at Kasauli. I have now the pleasure in enclosing you a cheque for Rs. 10,000 on the Bank of Bombay in your favour, and I beg that you will kindly forward the sum to the Institute the conditions being as mentioned in my letter of the 25th August last, viz:—

(1) That the donation be called after the name of my late mother, Bai Motlibai.

(2) That only the interest accruing on the amount devoted towards the maintenance of the Institution, the capital being invested in Government Security."

Resolution.—The cheque received from Mr. N. M. Wadia, C. I. E., should be forwarded to the Accountant General for adjustment and the Government of India should be informed of the fact.

THE LOSS OF THE CAMORTA.

DECISION OF THE COURT OF ENQUIRY.

THE Marine Court of Enquiry, which sat at Rangoon to investigate the circumstances attending the loss of the B. I. S. N. Co.'s Camorta, have delivered the following finding:—

The sole question which we have to decide is whether the wreck which has been located at latitude 95 deg. 27 min. 45 secs. N. and longitude 14 deg. 45 min is that of the steamer Camorta or not. The steamer Camorta belonged to the British India Steam Navigation Company, and was on a run between Rangoon and Cocanada, a voyage that usually takes a fortnight. She last left Calingapatam at 10 a. m. on the 2nd day of May, 1902, and has not been heard of since. A cyclone occurred on 5th May, and it is surmised that she was lost in that cyclone. There can be no reasonable doubt that the vessel was lost It appears that she would probably meet the cyclone about 4 a. m. on 5th May, and the spot at which a wreck has been discovered corresponds with the position in which the Camorta would probaly be about that time. The wreck is in the regular line of the direction taken by vessels bound for Rangoon, and in addition to this the masts of the wreck are the same distance apart as those of the Camorta, and on explosion of a mine by officers of the R. I. M. S. Dalhousie some casks of castor oil were floated, The Camorta was carrying 64 of these as portion of her cargo. The only two vessels known to be lost are the Hermod, from Bombay, and the Camorta, The former was carrying a stone cargo only. Under the circumstances, we are of opinion that there be can no reasonable doubt that the wreck is that of the Camorta. It is impossible to determine the cause of the disaster. She was in perfectly good order and a sea-worthy vessel in every way.

PASSENGERS PER S. S. IMPERATRIX.

LIST of passengers proceeding to Trieste and Venice per Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Imperatrix to-morrow from No. 8 berth, Victoria Dock, The medical inspection of the saloon passengers will take place at the Dock at 9 a. m. sharp on the day of sailing. Deck passengers should be, at the new Disinfection station, near Prince's Dock with all their kit and baggage at 6 a. m., on same day:—

Atzenroth, Mr and Mrs G	Hosketh Biggs, Rev W B and Mrs and two children
Byramjee, Mr A S	Hornie, Capt
Davison, Capt J E	Polli, Mr Domenico
Edjley, Miss	Stephens, Mr J
Frankland, Miss	Shaw, Miss
Goreh, Mr A	
Hill, Capt F B and Mrs	

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague, Attacks.	Plague, Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	3	2	6
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	8	6	21
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada		4	21
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi		0	1
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	3	2	19
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	4
G Mahim and Worlee	0	0	9
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-resident and unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	9	0	11
Total	16	14	1 1
Total plague deaths to date	120,769	100,282	
Same date last year	37	28	116

BOMBAY GYMKHANA SPORTS.

PROGRAMME FOR TO-DAY.

3-30 p.m.—Pony Jumping
3-50 p.m.—Section Tent Pegging
4 p.m.—Spiral Race.
4 15 p.m.—V C Race
4-30 p.m.—Arab and C B Pony Scurry
4-40 p.m.—Slater Pony Scurry
4-50 p.m.—Skittle Stakes (Ladies' Nomination)
5 p.m.—Postilion Race

Subject to alteration.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS. The Hour of Danger, Disease commonly comes on with slight symptoms, which, when neglected, increase in extent and gradually grow dangerous—a condition which betrays the grossest remissness—when these Pills, taken in accordance with their accompanying directions, would not only have checked, but conquered the incipient disorder. Patients daily forward details of the most remarkable and instructive cases in which timely attention to Holloway's advice has undoubtedly saved them from severe illness. These Pills act primarily on the digestive organs, which they stimulate when slow and imperfect; and, secondly, upon the blood, which is thoroughly purified by them, whence is derived the general tone they impart, and their power of subjugating hypochondriacism, dyspepsia, and nervous complaints.

PRESENTATION TO MR. E. E. COOMBS.

A LARGE gathering of the employes of Messrs. Bennett, Coleman & Co., was held yesterday afternoon in the Novelty Theatre, Bombay, to bid farewell to Mr. Ernest Edwin Coombs, Acting Business Manager, who is about to take up the position of Superintendent of the Bombay Government Central Press. Mr. L. G. Fraser presided.

Mr. M. M. Mascarenhas, as the oldest employe of the firm, with whom he has been for over forty-four years, read an address on behalf of himself and his fellow employes. The address congratulated Mr. Coombs upon having been selected by the Government of Bombay to superintend the Government Central Press and expressed great regret at parting with one who had not only inspired respect and esteem in them all, but had completely won their hearts. They asked him to accept a silver afternoon tea-service and tray, and a silver cigarette case, as a tribute of gratitude for many kindnesses experienced at his hands.

The address was inscribed on vellum and beautifully illuminated.

The Chairman said that though neither Mr. Bennett nor Mr. Coleman were able to be with them at that pleasant gathering he was able to say that they greatly regretted the departure of Mr. Coombs, and wished him every success in his new undertaking. Such meetings as that were very gratifying, because they were a striking proof of the cordial relations existing between all the department and grades of the establishment. Mr. Coombs might reflect with pride that all the workmen, down to the humblest had a share in making the presentation.

Mrs. Stanley Reed at the request of the Chairman, then presented Mr. Coombs with the address and gifts, amid loud and enthusiastic cheers. The tea-service was a handsome specimen of Madras silver work.

Mr. Coombs, in replying, said he rejoiced to find that he had made so many kind and valued friends. He had never met other than kindness at the hands of all those who had been associated with him in his work in Bombay. He thanked them for the handsome address, and still more for the beautiful gifts, which he was gratified to learn came not from a few, but from the workmen of every department. On the morrow they would welcome back amongst them the managing head of the firm, Mr. Coleman, Next January, too, they would once more have among them Mr. Bennett, who was about to return to India on a visit (Applause.) He thanked them all once more, and wished them long life and happiness (Cheers.)

Earlier in the day the literary staff of the "Times of India" presented Mr. Coombs with a large cheese and butter server, bearing a suitable inscription, and a case of silver bon-bon dishes.

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 30.

Thursday—The cyclonic storm in the South Deccan is almost unchanged in position and may be altering its course. It has given moderate to heavy rain on the Central and North Madras Coast and light rain in Mysore and the Deccan. Showers have fallen in Malabar. the Central Provinces, Baluchistan and the North Punjab. Cocanada has recived 6 1-2 inches, Masulipatam 5, Vizagapatam 2 1-2, Calicut two and Nellore, Madras, Cochin Bellary, Raichur and Hyderabad in the Deccan one inch. A shallow depression is apparently entering Sind and skies are clouding over the West Himalyas. The temperature of the past 24 hours was in considerable to large excess in North and West Punjab and Sind.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON THURSDAY, THE 30TH OCTOBER.

SUMMARY.

Pressure changes show a rapid fall in the Indus Valley, a brisk fall in Lower Sind. Rajaputana, Central India, Gujarat and at Saugor, Surat Malegaon, Poona, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Ratnagiri and Secunderabad, and slight changes elsewhere. Gradients are steep to slight.

Winds are cyclonic in North Madras, Mysore, Deccan, Berar and at Nagpur, and Raipur, and very variable in direction elsewhere. The force has been moderate to light.

Temperature.—The maximum temperature is from 8° in excess of normal at Karachi and 6° at Veraval bot 7° to 15° in defect at Cuddaphal, Bellar-Masulipatam, Secunderabad, Bangalore and Bey gaum. The minimum is 5° excess in 7° in to Sind and at Lahore, Sirsa, Akola, Poona and Ahmednagar. The temperature ranged from 98° at Karachi to 56° at Neemuch.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is entirely clouded in Madras, Ceylon, Mysore, Deccan, Berar and along the coast from Cochin to Ratnagiri, and partially so in the Central Provinces. Humicity has increased very considerably in Berar, Deccan and at Nagpur and Raipur.

Rain.—Heavy rain has fallen at Masulipatam 5.00"), an inch and three-quarters at Calicut, about an inch and a quarter at Cochin and Madras, and light to moderate showers id Berar and at Nagpur, Raipur, Ahmednagar, Aurangabad, Sholapur, Bijapur, Belgaum, Mangalore, Bengalore, Secunderabad, Bellary, Cuddapah, Negapatam and Colombo.

Weather.—The depression mentioned in yesterday's report has become slightly shallower and now lies somewhere in the neighbourhood of Bellary. It shows at present a tendency to move to the N. W. and weather over Deccan and on and off the West Coast between Dwarka and Cochin is slightly unsettled. Conditions are favourable for local showers in Madras, Ceylon, Deccan, Berar, on the West coast from Cochin to Ratnagiri, and at Nagpur and Rajpur.

G. T. W. OLVER,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 31st October.

1. There will be a General Meeting of the Corps in the Town Hall, on Tuesday, 4th November 1902, at 5-30 p.m. Business:—Delhi Durbar, Urgent.

2. Members are requested to send to Head-Quarters as early as possible for Saddlery, Swords, and Accoutrements between 9 a.m. and noon.

By Order,
HEUGH S. SYMONS, Lieut,
Commanding B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. E. F. NICHOLSON, A. D. C., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 31st October 1902.

1. Leave of absence has been granted to No. 1576 Cr-Sergt J A Mackinnon, D Company from the 1st November 1902 to 31st January 1903.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Major,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the comparative statement of Traffic Earnings for the week ending 11th October 1902.

	Coaching Traffic.	Goods Traffic.	Sundry Receipts.	Total for the week.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Approximate earnings for week ending 11th Oct. 1902—				
G I P R system	1,70,086	3,20,832	2,599	4,93,517
I M R do	36,649	1,03,062	429	1,40,140
Total	2,06,735	4,23,894	3,028	6,33,657
Actuals for corresponding week ending 12th Oct 1901—				
G I P R system	1,68,178	3,95,536	3,617	5,67,331
I M R do	42,056	1,30,608	1,841	1,74,505
Total	2,10,234	5,26,144	5,458	7,41,836
Increase or Decrease G I P R	+ 1,908	— 74,704	— 1,018	— 73,814
Increase or Decrease I M R	— 5,407	— 27,546	— 1,412	— 34,365

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 4th October, 1902, on 461 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	98,000	1,32,000	4,000	2,34,000
Or per mile of Railway	213	286	9	508
For previous 13 weeks of half-year	11,91,813	15,66,197	38,578	27,96,588
Total for 14 weeks	12,89,813	16,98,197	42,578	30,30,588
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,03,776	1,37,004	6,070	2,46,850
Per mile of Ry. do.	225	297	13	535
Total to corresponding date do.	12,69,143	17,01,707	38,329	30,09,179

Increase for the week ... Rs. 12,850
Do. to date ... „ 21,409

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Kilwa, 993 tons, Captain J S Hirst, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf with a general cargo

THE B I S N Co's steamer Virawa, 2158 tons, Captain J Hutchinson, will sail to-day for Rangoon in ballast.

THE German East Africa Line steamer Khalif, 1,045 tons, Captain M Kopplestator, will sail to-day for Zanzibar &c, with a general cargo and 12 deck passengers.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's steamer Henry Bolckow, 639 tons, Captain W Fowles sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf, with a general cargo and 70 deck passengers.

THE Asiatic S N Co's steamer Ranee, 3034 tons Captain W S Corran, sailed yesterday for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo and six deck passengers.

THE steamer Bombay, 2,050 tons, Captain R Monat, arrived in harbour yester-day from Batoum, 20th September with a cargo of 23,966 cases of kerosine oil.

THE House Line steamer Neidenfels, 3,502 tons Captain Kittlorey, arrived in harbour yester-day from Hamburg 24th September via Antwerp with a general cargo, 47 drums explosives and three deck passengers.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co.'s steamer Moshtari, 1,110 tons, Captain J Davison arrived in harbour on Wednesday evening from the Persian Gulf, with a general cargo, 103 cases opium, 134 horses, and 40 deck passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

H M S Fox	Capt F P Pelham, R N	Cruiser
H M S Sphinx	Comdr T W Kemp, R N	Cruiser,
R I M S Elphinstone	Lt Comdr Rowsell	Indian Marine

IN THE STREAM.

H M S Perseus	Comdr E R Pears	Cruiser
Tenasserim		Receiving Hulk
H M S Magdala	Capt G H Hewett, R N	Turret Ship
H M S Abyssinia		Turret-ship
H M S Assaye	R M Lambert	Torpedo Gunboat
Patrick Stewart	Capt W A Tindall	I G T Str
* Torpedo Boat No 100	Lt Comdr J C Hughes, R N	...
* Do No 102	Lt Comdr J C Powles, R N	...
* Do No 103	Lt Comdr F C Vaughan R N	...
4 Torpedo Boats	...	...

* Indian Defence Ships.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—OCT. 30.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
Shahnoor	2198	Smith			E Tajbhoy
Crescent	804	Raffin			M H Cassum
Pekin	2592		Japan	1-9	P & O Co
Aarvak	555	Faye			C Narayendas
Nuddea	1914	Scott			M M & Co
Islanda	3360	And7rson			M M & Co
Assyria	969	Trouson			M M & Co
Virawa	2158	Hutchison			M M & Co
Ismaila	3381	Fry			M M & Co
Culna	1054	Watson	Calcutta		M M & Co
Syria		Haughton			Transport
Okara	3439	Sheldrick			M M & Co
Henry Bolckow	639	Fowles			B & P S N Co
Elox	2612	Baker			W & A G & Co
Bombay	2050	Monat			J M & Co
Neidenfels	3502	Kittlorey			Glade & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
A	Clan Sutherland	1791	Ridgeway	Madras	4-11	F M & Co
B	Morocco	2476	Boxhall	Karachi	7-11	F Muir & Co
C	Ahmadi	1641	Hansen	Jeddah	14-11	B & P S N Co
D&E	Nerbudda	1961	Honywood	Zanzibar	10-11	M M & Co
G	Moshtari	1110	Davison	P Gulf	6-11	B & P S N Co
K	Louise Rath	2212	Thompson	Garston	4-11	R A Willis
L	Akber	1441	Baldwin	Mauritius	4-11	H C Joosub
M	Ashruf	2202	Newby	Chitagong	14-11	H C Joosub
O	Rasmora	162	Kennedy	Havre	8-11	W & A G & Co
P	Yola	2246	Shallis	Boston	12-11	K N & Co
Q	Khalif	1035	Koppestaller	Zanzibar	1-11	A Strandes

HARBOUR WALL.

Sabarmati	524	Esmail	Mangalore	31-10	Shpd & Co
Satrunji	547	Hossein	Karachi	1-11	do

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
3	Fulwell	2353	Brown	Hamburg	5-11	M M & Co
4	Hiroshima Maru	2335	Murai	China	10-11	N Y Kaisha
5	Nankin	2557	Benton	London	5-11	P & O Co
6	Mazagon	3279	Phillips	China	5-11	P & O Co
7	Bengal	2733	Valentine	China	5-11	P & O Co
8	Imperatrix	235[illegible]	Bellen	Trieste	1-11	A L S N Co
9	Aston Hall	2323	McFee	Karachi	3-11	K N & Co
10&11	Valetta	2974	Cubitt	China	1[illegible]-11	P & O S N Co
12&13	Arabia	4167	Parfitt	London	1-11	P & O Co
15	Aberlour	2747	Murray	Hull	5-11	T M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Kola	497	Bickford	Karachi	31-10	M M Co

MEREWEATHER DRY DOCK.

Mandovy		Nunes	Portuguese Gun boat		
Haidari	2390	Hill	R Sea Ports	6 11	B & P S N Co

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
29	Moshtari s	Davison	Busreh, Oct 17
30	Bombay s	Monat	Batoum, Sept 20
	Neidenfels s	Kittlorey	Hamburg, Sept 24

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
30	Pachumba s	Hodgson	Persian Gulf
	Ionian (Transport).	Brown	Durban
30	Kilwa s	Hirst	Persian Gulf
	Ranee s	Corran	Calcutta &c
	Henry Bolckow s.	Fowles	Persian Gulf

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday—

Steamer Virawa, Hutchinson, for Rangoon,
„ Khalif, Kopplestator for Zanzibar, etc.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Islanda for Calcutta, etc.
„ Morocco for Hull.
„ HiroshimaMaru for China etc.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL.

Oct 27—Str Twinone, Curric, Rangoon Oct 23.

DEPARTURES.

Oct 27—Strs Johanisberger and Madura.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Arrived from
19	Rheinfels	Bremen
21	Clan Mackenzie	Coast
28	Fostunotus	Bremen
28	Flamingo	Calcutta
27	Port Tewfek	Colombo

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, OCTOBER 29.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Farquhar arrived here from Colombo, Madras and Calcutta, on the evening of 27th inst.

SUEZ, OCTOBER 30.

The P. & O. Company's s. s. Victoria with the outward Mails of the 24 instant, left here at 8 a. m to-day.

ADEN. OCT. 30.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Oriental with the homeward Mails of the 25th October arrived here at noon to-day.

The Austrian Llody's s. s. Trieste, from Japan, left Penang for Calcutta and Bombay on the afternoon of the 29th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS.—OCTOBER 30.

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Rasmora s—124 bales wool Nursee mul Goculdas; 49 bale wool, W and A Graham and Co.

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Arabia s—8 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co.

Nankin s—18 cwt Indian condiments, D Chothia and Co; 2,000 cwt cotton seed, Ricthie Stuart and Co; 8 cwt buswax, K B Sajun,

FOR NEW YORK.

Nankin s—3 bales carpets, Tata and Co; 3 cases khus khus, pous and 17 bales Indian drapery, Cowasjee Brothers; 7 bales woollen carpets, A Tollerey.

FOR HAVRE.

Rasmora s—1,999 cwt linseed, Nansee Khairaz and Co.

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Morocco s—2,025 cwt myrabollams, Ebjee Oomersey.

Aberlour s—1,762 cwt cotton seed, Wagbjee Becher; 1,500 cwt cotton seed and 120 cwt wheat, Ralli Brothers,

FOR HAMBURG.

Fullwell s—220 bales cottrn, Ralli Brothers; 4 pots rossea oil J H E Obadia.

FOR KRATZWICK.

Yola s—1,00,000 cwt manganese ore, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Mazagon s—16 cwt shaskfins, Hassam Alloo Mahomed; 2 pots sandle wood oil, E Abdoolally.

Bengal s—500 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.

Hiroshima Maru s—1,004 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co

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Bengal s—200 bales twist, E Noordin and Co; 100 bales twist, Framjee Sons and Co; 200 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon 500 bales twist Talati and Co.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1902.

GOVERNMENT AND THE INDIAN UNIVERSITIES.

THE circular letter "dealing with certain points in the report of the Indian Universities Commission" is widely accepted here as a virtual reflection on the Commission, the inference being that it failed to obtain the information it was specially appointed to acquire, and that its report and recommendations fall short of the expectations of his Excellency the Governor-General in Council. It is explicitly stated, however, that the report covers with accuracy and fulness the entire ground which the Commissioners were invited to traverse. "It exposes faithfully, but without undue severity, the defects of the present system of University Education; it outlines a comprehensive scheme of administrative and legislative form; and it testifies to a laborious and minute investigation of the subject by the President and his colleagues which his Excellency has pleasure in acknowledging." But his Excellency wishes to go beyond the scope of the Commissioners' powers. They were only desired to enquire of those who were qualified to form and express an opinion on matters educational. Government now invites the views not only of Governments and officials, but also of individuals and representative bodies. It further asks the opinion of the press, but that has already been given. But Government wants to be in possession of the views of all persons interested in the future of education in India before arriving at a final decision. We are not inclined to endorse the view that the course adopted by the Governor-General in Council is in any way tantamount to a reflection on the Commission and its report. But we see in it a lamentable attempt to shelve the subject and to defer decision for an indefinite period. The present is not a favourable opportunity for deciding. The immediate future is too full of work in connection with the Delhi Durbar. Extensive educational reform will involve an outlay of public money. The Durbar will also make demands on the public purse, and in the opinion of his Excellency in Council the claims of the latter come first. Our Allahabad contemporary finds in the circular letter a clear presage of doom to any hope of thorough educational reform, that the carefully balanced commonplaces and smooth and decorous platitudes of the dispatch have in them the genuine undertakers' smirk. But is not Educational Reform included in the Twelve Tasks? We cannot altogether believe in its abandonment, but we do read in the polished periods an unmistakable intimation that it will be indefinitely postponed—until perhaps the other eleven are all accomplished.

The probable effect of the Commissioners' proposals on the financial resources of the Universities and Colleges have caused the Government of India some alarm. The Commissioners warned Government, in their report, that if reforms on the lines of the report were carried out it must mean an increase of both College and University expenditure. And they did not attempt to conceal their conviction that such education can never hope to become self-supporting. "Judged by the standard of Universities in other countries," said paragraph 194, alluded to in the Circular, "the achievements of the Indian Universities have always seemed poor; but when we consider that, in countries in which the Universities depend on direct subventions from the State, the larger proportion of the cost has to be supplied by the funds of the State, we feel constrained to say that unless by Government aid or otherwise the financial position of the Universities can be materially strengthened the prospect of any thorough change for the better must be indefinitely postponed." The Governor-General could have disposed of the point with a stroke of the pen. Money which is going to the National Valhalla and to Delhi would have been better devoted to educational purposes, and if his Excellency had planned out his programme of public usefulness with that carefulness, which we had anticipated, we should not to-day have found his Government forced to shelve in such ignominious fashion the greatest scheme it has yet been called upon to handle. It is not an edifying spectacle to contemplate—the Supreme Government and its Head asking the Local Governments and Administrations to point out the way it can shirk the task with the least apparent loss of dignity. They are asked a series of questions which the Government of India is quite capable of answering and to supply information which may be found without trouble in the evidence of the witnesses called by the Commission. Is it possible to raise the fees for examination? What is the likelihood of substantial contributions towards the advancement of higher education forthcoming from private sources? What is the extent to which aid can properly be given by Government, what form it should take—that of a direct subsidy, of lending the services of professors, or of providing equipment and what measure of control should Government exercise in each of these cases? The members of the Commission could have furnished replies and advice upon these subjects much more readily than the parties now addressed. They have the information fresh in their memories, and the preparation of a brief supplementary report would have been but the work of a few moments.

So far in the Press the summary only of the circular letter has been published, and no good purpose would be served in giving more. But for the benefit of those who prefer to study the full text we may mention that it is reproduced in yesterday's issue of the "Bombay Government Gazette." It is a long document, which might profitably have been condensed, but in it Government explains that only those recommendations of the Commission have been discussed which it feels some hesitation about accepting in their entirety, or which either from their intrinsic importance, or because of the special attention they have attracted, it seemed undesirable to pass over in silence. "Some hesitation"! And in addition to these points there are others "with which it has not thought desirable to encumber this letter," but upon which the Local Governments concerned will be separately addressed. When they will be addressed and the date they will be desired to send in their replies we are not informed. But we must take it that no undue haste will characterise either the one operation or the other. It is impossible after reading the document to restrain an impulse to smile, so ingenuous is it all. We do not imagine for a moment that Government, finding the problem more extensive than it anticipated, has determined to drop it and leave its solution to some future viceroy. But this we do believe that the Government of India has resorted to a distinctly childish method of procrastinating, of postponing action until a time more convenient to itself. Six months hence the financial prospects will be more plainly discernible, and it will be also possible to gauge the necessities for general relief works. Why could not all this have been frankly admitted if it were absolutely necessary to say anything, or why could not the Government of India have kept the matter under consideration until it was ready to act? At the present time we know Government could only postpone dealing with the problem or abandon it altogether. Government funds which might have been devoted to education are to be expended on needless pageantry and display at Delhi. Streams of private benefaction which might have founded chairs and endowed colleges and hostels have for some time been diverted to the other great monument of Lord Curzon's viceroyalty. While these things block the way it is futile to wish for progress in any useful direction.

IRISH AGITATION. THE hurried return of the whole of the Irish members from the House of Commons to Ireland while Parliament is still sitting is a significant movement. It indicates that the Nationalists have determined to transfer the struggle with the Government from the floor of St. Stephens to the Irish Law Courts, for it is plain that they have gone back to Ireland in the hope of achieving "martyrdom." Mr. John Redmond declared the other day that nothing could have better suited the purposes of the Irish party than Mr. Wyndham's resolute policy, and it is apparent, therefore, that he and his following have returned to Ireland to qualify for varying periods of imprisonment. The Land agitation has reached a critical stage, and behind the action of the Irish members there may be the idea that as Parnell dictated terms to the Gladstone Government from the seclusion of Kilmainham Prison during the period of Liberal coercion, so when the bulk of the present Irish party are in residence in the gaols of the country there may be a disposition on the part of the Executive to "negotiate." The present Government, however, is not likely to show any pusillanimity of that kind. The advocates of crime and terrorism will be given all the facilities to experience whatever martyrdom they may qualify for, and the administration will not be moved by their sufferings. Those who incite to outrage as well as those who commit it will be punished, and if in the next few months Ireland is the scene of distressful and regrettable incidents the men who are fostering the disaffection among the people will be alone to blame. Meanwhile the withdrawal of the Irishmen from the House will have some bearing on the passage of the Education Bill. The Nationalists were not interested in that measure except in so far as it affected the Catholic schools in England, and they were almost inclined to support the Government on this one subject. Mr. Balfour's concessions to the Nonconformists, however, deprived the Bill of any special attraction for the Catholics. Apparently as a consequence the Nationalists, perceiving that the fight between the Government and the Opposition on an issue which no longer concerns them is likely to be protracted, have concluded that they can advertise their own cause better by returning home than by remaining in the House. Addressing proclaimed meetings and being clapped into Irish prisons is evidently regarded as a greater diversion than abusing members of the Government in Parliament and being ejected from the House by the Sergeant-at-Arms. Tired of creating disorder at St. Stephens they have gone back to create worse disorder in their own country and to bring another period of trouble upon its people. Still, the Government will continue its policy. The Land Bill which is to provide for voluntary purchase with the aim of giving the occupier the ownership of the land represents a great step towards a solution of the agrarian question. That this policy will be carried out with sympathy is assured by the appointment of Sir Antony Macdonnell as permanent Under-Secretary for Ireland. An Irishman of liberal views Sir Antony in India displayed a statesmanlike regard for the peasant's side of the agrarian question. His appointment to the Irish Executive is a guarantee of the Government's benevolent intentions towards Ireland. It is also an indication that the administration while being sympathetic will continue to be firm, for in his new Under Secretary Mr. Wyndham has a man whose resolution and strength of character have been amply proved.

CROPS IN BOMBAY. Slight showers of rain fell during the week ended on Tuesday last in all parts of the Presidency except Gujarat and Sind. Conditions on the whole appear to be quite as favourable as the season led us to expect. Sind is still suffering from the ravages of insects and rats. In Karachi the river is fairly high measuring 8 feet 2 inches against 9 feet 10 inches at the same period last year. Rats have attacked the crops in some talukas, and from Sukkar complaints have been received of damage to the jowari crops owing to insects. The standing crops have also suffered somewhat from the same source on the Upper Sind Frontier and in Thar and Parkar. Throughout the Province the harvesting of the kharif crops is now well in hand, and the preparation of lands for rabi cultivation is generally in progress. As a general rule the standing crops are in fair condition. In Karachi many cultivation is progressing slowly owing to insufficient moisture. As has been mentioned Gujarat was also without rain during the week. However, except in a few talukas of Surat a sufficient supply of moisture has already been received. In Ahmedabad very favourable conditions obtain, and agriculturalists generally are busy with the reaping of bajri. In the Panch Mahals matters have progressed so far as the sowing for the rabi crops. In Kaira the harvesting of bajri and kodra, and the sowing of gram, wheat, and barley are in progress. The rabi crops would be benifited by a little more rain, but there is an excellent prospect of a good rice crop in Kapadvanj taluka. Surat requires more rain in several talukas for the rice crop. All over Gujarat the prices of food grains have been very steady recently. In the Konkan very acceptable showers fell during the week; and crop prospects are very fair. Agriculturists in Khandesh complain that locusts have appeared in some talukas, but apparently little damage has yet been done. The early crops are still being harvested, and everywhere the water supply seems to be sufficient. There are a few places in the Deccan which still need more rain for sowing wheat and gram and for the standing crops, but as a whole an adequate supply of moisture has now been received. In Nasik the harvesting of the kharif crops is being proceeded with, and all the growing crops are flourishing. Some of the Poona districts need more rain, and a further supply of moisture is also urgently needed in Sholapur, although conditions there have been favourable up to the present. Several districts of the Southern Mahratta Country require more rain though the crops are still in very good condition.

THE HEALTH OF THE CITY. VERY little variation in the death-rate of Bombay for the week ended on Tuesday last is reported as compared with the previous week. The rate stood at 47·44, 708 deaths having occurred in the period. This is practically the normal death-rate of the city, being just a trifle less than the mean for the same week in the past five years and five points below the corresponding period of last year. As a whole then the state of the city's health during the past week may be regarded as fairly satisfactory. The number of deaths from respiratory diseases, although considerably larger than it should be, is on the decrease. The figure is 40 in excess of the same week of last year and 10 above the average for the five years. As has been the case during the whole of the present year, however, this discrepancy is more than balanced by a diminution in diseases registered as due to phthisis. Under this head there were only 52 deaths last week as compared with 106 last year, and a mean for the five years of practically the same total. Plague continues to increase. Last week there were 142 cases, and although this figure is over thirty less than that of last year, still it exceeds the average of the past five years by over forty, proving that there is still every need for precaution. Mandvi again returns the highest total, and the two other districts of the town, which record more than ten deaths from plague during the week, are also noted plague centres, viz.—Umarkhadi and Dongri. Unfortunately, too, there has been no decrease in the prevalence of diarrhœa and kindred diseases. During last week no less than 75 deaths were reported from these causes. The total mortality from fevers of all kinds was remarkably low, and to some extent assisted in diminishing the general death-rate. There were only 57 deaths under this head last week, as compared with 105 in the same period last year. Mandvi is undoubtedly the unhealthiest district of Bombay. For many weeks the death-rate in that quarter has never declined below 80 per thousand per annum. Khara Talav, owing to the plague, also recorded a high figure, and Second Nagpada for a similar reason registered a high death-rate. Among Europeans there were 7 deaths, and this corresponded to a death-rate of 29·65 per thousand per annum.

THE "Bombay Cathedral Magazine" states that cheerful accounts of the state of the Bishop of Bombay's health have been received. After leaving Port Said he improved greatly, and on arrival in London was almost restored to health. His intention was to go on the Continent in November and make his way down to Brindisi. It will be necessary for him to pass the Medical Board at the India Office before returning: if the improvement in his health continues, we may expect him back again in January.

WE regret to learn that Lieutenant-General Sir George Luck is likely to have to proceed home on account of ill health.

THE Quetta report that Prince Nassurulla has been imprisoned by his brother, the Amir of Afganistan, is entirely disbelieved at Simla.

THE work in the office of the Remembrancer of Legal Affairs to Government has latterly increased so far that the incumbent of the office has had to apply to Government for extra assistance. Accordingly the services of Mr. R. M. Patel, Second Judge of the Bombay Small Causes Court, and subsequently of Mr. Thakordas Mathuradas, Assistant Judge at Karrachee, were temporarily utilised for the purpose of assisting the Legal Remembrancer. It is now stated that Government have created a new appointment, that of Assistant Legal Remembrancer on a salary of Rs. 1,200 rising by increments to Rs. 1,500 a month.

THE "Indian Mirror" has the following:—We understand that there are to be distinct Press Camps, one "Native" and the other European. We do not quarrel over the distinction or the difference which in official wisdom is to be observed at the Delhi Durbar. Perhaps, it is just as well, that a huge screen is being put up between the two different and differing classes of Press representation. What we can scarcely make out is, that the "Voice of India" has a place in the European Press Camp. Mr. Malabari is a Parsi, and, therefore, a "Native." He professes "native" sentiments, and we know it as a matter of fact, that his style of living—food and all that—is "native" too. How does such an ascetic like the idea of being huddled up incontinently among beef-eaters and pork-feeders?

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending October 28th was 708, giving a death-rate of 47·44 per annum per thousand as against 52·53 the corresponding period of last year, and 47·21 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 57 died from fevers; 142, plague; 3, small-pox; 21, measles; 52, phthisis; 55, diseases of the nervous system; 139, affections of the respiratory organs; 31 diarrhœa; 21, dysentery; 40, still-born; 80, old age and debility; 18, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 30; Brahmin, 32; Lingaet, 1; Bhattia, 8; Hindu of other caste, 334; Hindu low caste, 86; Musalman, 163; Parsee, 21; Jew, 2; Native Christian, 24; and European, 7. The total number of births was 368 as against 331 the corresponding period of last year, and 268 the average over the past five years.

IMPERIAL DELHI.

THE COMING DURBAR.

No city in India, or, perhaps, in all Asia, is more nobly fitted than Delhi to be the scene of a grand and solemn ceremony of State, such as will be celebrated on January 1, when the Viceroy formally announces to an immense concourse of the Chiefs and people that, for the first time in accepted history, they live under the sway of an Emperor whose dominion is acknowledged from the Himalayas to Ceylon. Alike by its geographical position and natural aspect, and still more by its ancient traditions the fortress city on the Jumna is the political capital of the Indian Empire. The reasons that led Lord Lytton to select it as the meeting place of the great Assemblage at which Queen Victoria's assumption of the Imperial title was proclaimed, nearly a quarter of a century ago, are no less cogent to-day. What Rome was to the Cæsars of the West, Delhi is and must be to the Power which holds India, says a writer in the "Standard." A Persian chronicler of the Fourteenth Century described it as "in honour and position like the heart within the body, its provinces placed around like the limbs." Abdulla Wassaf, of Shiraz, was struck, too, with the natural charms of the place. Its soil, he declared, was odoriferous, its air temperate, its gardens charming, and its plains spacious. To Englishmen in general, no doubt, the name of the city is far more readily connected with momentous chapters in the record of the Indian Mutiny Campaign; but, though memories of the siege and capture of Delhi will suggest the first and most serious reflection to a visitor from England as he passes along the famous Ridge, or enters the city by the Kashmere Gate—"expiatis uncta cruoribus"—and though the names of Nicholson and Baird Smith, John Lawrence and Hodson, may be more familiar to him than those of Pathan Sultans and Moghul Emperor, it is in reality the history of Delhi before the rise of British rule in Asia which still gives the city its political significance.

Delhi has often been the seat of Empire, and from the earliest ages. The modern city only dates from the reign of Shah Jehan; but the tract of country which extends for some score of miles from the amphitheatre in the North, where the Imperial Proclamation will be read, to the once stupendous stronghold of Tughlukabad and the Kutub Minar in the South, contains the remnants of a succession of capitals. There are the traces of Indraprastha, founded by Aryan colonists fifteen centuries before the Christian era. An iron pillar, which, according to Tom Coryate, is of brass, and was erected to commemorate Alexander's victory over King Porus, more certainly recalls the exploits of Hindu and Scythian Dynasties. Forged by a Hindu Raja, it was driven into the ground so deep that it rested upon the head of the monstrous serpent who supports the world. The Raja was assured by his priests that, while the pillar remained fixed, the authority of his House would be unshaken. Out of curiosity one of his successors had the pillar taken up, and the tradition is that the blood and some of the flesh of the world-supporting serpent could be seen adhering about the base. It was replaced, but the charm was broken, and the Dynasty fell. But the most magnificent monuments to be seen in Delhi and its neighbourhood are those left by the first Mohammedan conquerors of India; men who designed like giants as Bishop Heber said, and finished like jewellers. The ruins of the unfinished mosque of "the Pole Star of Islam," the Kutub tower, the building of which was begun about 1200 A.D., and other relics of the Pathan Sultans, are among the finest examples of Mohammedan architecture; for, with all its effeminate beauty, even the Taj, at Agra, is lacking, as Fergusson says, in the high qualities which ennoble the master builder's art in the hands of a manlier and less luxurious race than the successors of Akbar. The Kutub Minar stands two hundred and forty feet above the ground; the only Mohammedan building known to be taller being the minaret of Hassan's Mosque at Cairo.

The ceremonies of the Coronation Durbar may not leave the visitor much leisure for miscellaneous sightseeing, but trips to the Kutub and the other Mohammedan ruins in the vicinity must on no account be omitted from his programme. It is curious to read contemporary accounts of the way in which the Sovereigns of the Pathan Dynasties have celebrated events of State. Thus the poet historian Amir Khusru tells us that, when the Khilj Sultan Firoze Shah succeeded to the throne, he sent his orders to the corners of the world, whereupon unruly and turbulent folk everywhere rubbed their faces on the ground in token of obedience. When the second anniversary of the same Sultan's accession was celebrated there was a Royal Progress, and brides who witnessed the cortege from their housetops and gazed on the King's countenance tore up their marriage settlements in despair. It is to be hoped that such domestic tragedies will be averted when Lord Curzon passes in State down Silver street on his way to the encampment. A later historian records a further inconvenience which marred the popular enjoyment of Royal festivities. When another King, he writes, celebrated the anniversary of his Accession, he received according to the practice of olden times, entertainment from every shopkeeper, and appropriate presents from the nobles; "and even I," adds the unfortunate man of letters, "this powerless atom, had to present my forty rupees, which had the honour of being accepted. I do not like my position, and would be glad of any other." This, however, refers to a subsequent epoch, when the power of the Pathans had been swept away by Tamerlane and his descendants. Perhaps the most elaborate account we have of a public ceremony in the golden prime of the earlier Sultans is that given by a writer known as "The Moon of Religion," of the reception, in the year 1345, of an investiture from the Caliph of Baghdad. The decorations at Delhi are described in some detail. Triumphal arches were erected, and hung with gold brocades like a bride. There was a specious pavilion, with poets reciting their verses, and choristers like Venus in the balcony.

Apart from the Proclamation on Jan. 1, the most splendid displays to be witnessed in Delhi this Winter will take place in the Palace of the Great Moghul, Shah Jehan. On January 3 there will be an investiture of Indian Orders of Knighthood in the spacious Hall of Public Audience, the Diwan-i-Am. This is the largest hall in an edifice which, in Bishop Heber's opinion, far surpasses the magnificence of the Kremlin. When Heber was at Delhi, eighty years ago, the Diwan-i-Am was full of lumber broken palanquins, and empty boxes, the throne—or the platform on which the throne had stood—covered with pigeons' litter. There has been no special attempt, it is said, on the present occasion to repair the damage done by the plundering hordes of Nadir Shah, and by the Mahratta blackmailers, who alternately robbed and protected Shah Jehan's feebler descendants; but some atonement, at any rate, has been made for the vandalism of English Military commanders who used the Diwan-i-Am as a canteen. It was here that the French traveller Francois Bernier, in the middle of the Seventeenth Century saw Aurungzebe enthroned; Omrahs, Rajahs and Ambassadors standing round in postures of profound reverence. Behind the throne were paintings by Austen of Bordeaux, in which the artist had represented himself as Orpheus playing to the beasts. In the same Hall of Public Audience, the Viceroy, on January 6, will give a State Ball. The band, no doubt, will play in Shah Jehan's Music Hall. That monarch inherited the musical tastes of his grandfather, and he, as the "Ain-i-Akbari" tells us, was the patron of all who practised this enchanting art. But the bigoted Aurungzebe, Shah Jehan's son and successor, abolished the Court musicians, who, on hearing of the Imperial order, came to the Palace, bringing with them a bier, and lamented aloud just outside the Emperor's window. Aurungzebe asked whom they had on the bier. "Music is dead," was the answer, "and we go to the graveyard;" upon which his Majesty said:—"Make the gave deep, that neither voice nor echo may issue from it." The supper at the Viceregal Ball will be served in the Diwan-i-Khas, the Hall of Private Audience, a finer, though smaller, apartment than the Diwan-i-Am, and also rich in historic memories. But to write the annals of the Palace at Delhi would be to give a history of the decline and fall of the Moghul Empire, down to its final extinction by the capture of its last King, whose brother, an old man of ninety-five, died a few weeks ago in Burma.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE SOMALILAND TROUBLE.

OFFERS OF HELP BY INDIAN PRINCES

TROOPS FROM ADEN.

LONDON, OCTOBER 30.

The Maharajah of Jodhpur has volunteered for service in Somaliland with 600 Imperial Service troops and camels.

The Maharajah of Bikanir has offered a camel corps.

The Nawab of Bhawalpur has offered a camel squadron.

Five hundred and fifty of the King's African Rifles and fifty Sikhs embark on the China on the 8th November en route for Somaliland.

SITUATION IN SOUTH AFRICA.

SPEECH BY CAMPBELL-BANNERMAN.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S VISIT.

Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, speaking at Ayr, said that he attributed mainly to Lord Kitchener the peace in South Africa which followed Liberal ideals. He welcomed Mr. Chamberlain's visit to the Cape, and said that no-one ever had a nobler opportunity of exhibiting the fame of the British nation as a governing people.

THE VICTORIA MEMORIAL.

NATAL'S CONTRIBUTION.

Natal will contribute £10,000 sterling to the Victoria Memorial.

AFFAIRS IN IRELAND.

HE SENTENCE ON MR. McHUGH, M. P.

IRISH MEMBERS' NEW MOVE.

LONDON, OCTOBER 29,

eal of Mr. McHugh, M. P., who was two months' hard labour for intimida- ence has been reduced to two months abour.

of the Irish members of Parliament e continues. Mr. Tully, who quarrelled agues to-day, is the only occupant of es.

A AND AFGHANISTAN.

LATED INFORMATION.

ne, in reply to a question, stated that Russian communication regarding 6th February, 1900.

OPS FOR INDIA.

ith the York and Lancasters on rom Durban for Bombay.

LONDON, OCTOBER 30.

as sailed with 1,130 drafts for

TO THE MARQUIS OF DUFFERIN.

UE IN BELFAST.

ALLAHABAD, OCTOBER 30.

correspondent cabling from s that the committee appointed pproved the form of the public Marquis of Dufferin, and a canopy supported by Ionic d close to the new city hall in

aised upon a massive base and l be thirty feet in height. It ork will take two years to £5,000.

STATISTICS.

SIMLA, OCTOBER 30.

e deaths in India last week the Bombay Presidency had nited Provinces 913, and the e City returns 754 deaths.

AND HOCKEY NAMENTS.

POONA OCTOBER 30.

e drawings for the final com- onation Football and Hockey yed in Poona during the first

ire Regiment versus the 62nd and the Suffolk Regiment The final will be played after played off.

nner of the Quetta District strict, and the Poona District ict. The finals will be played ave competed.

TELLIGENCE.

SIMLA, OCTOBER 29.

Clive leaves Bombay on hi with a wing of the iving om South Africa returns to Bombay in e on the 12th.

leaves Bombay on the 20th Bombay Infantry

due in Bombay on the 94th companies, Garrison so details for a number of

of Lord Kitchener the ment of Interpreter to to be changed to that etary.

Duxbury, of the Bombay signed his commission.

THE CORONATION DURBAR.

OFFICIALS' FLIGHT TO THE TENTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

DELHI, OCTOBER 30.

The camp of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has made rapid progress during the past few days, under the direction of Mr. Halliday, and has now assumed definite form and shape. Well macadamised roads traverse it, and these are lighted at night by numerous 2,000 candle power "Kitson" lamps. This promises to be one of the best arranged camps on the Durbar ground. The entrance to his Honour's quarters is through a handsome marquee 48 feet by 36 feet. This in its turn communicates with two drawing-rooms decorated in green and gold, and these communicate on either side with a boudour, study, office, and private suites of rooms. Two shamianas have been also erected on the adjacent roadway. A canvas passage nicely draped leads to a large smoking room. Behind these tents are private apartments. Double poled tents, 26 feet by 12 feet, have been erected for the reception of 38 guests. Throughout the camp grass rides, 15 feet in width, divide the tents. Fifteen tents have also been provided for officials. A photographic studio and a hairdresser's shop have also been arranged for, as well as stabling for 200 horses with proportionate carriage accommodation. Special laundry and drying sheds have been erected, and efficient water supply will be laid on. Eleven hydrants will be provided at convinient points throughout the camp to render available the necessary water supply and also as a safeguard against fire.

A telephone installation is designed to be carried from the central marquee to every portion of the camp. A carefully prepared lawn 300 feet by 200 feet will contain the Lieut.-Governor's flag staff, the base of which will be surrounded by rock work. The whole effective design of this camp is due to Major Strachy (private secretary). A force of 100 military police has been organized to do duty in this camp. "To your tents, oh Israel" is now the order of the day in Delhi. The camp of the Executive Committee is now in order, with neatly made roads and really comfortable tents. To these the officials are migrating, and contractors and their agents with numerous Engineers are seeking refuge in the huge canvas city from the ever increasing Delhi rates. The camp roads are thronged with carts and wagons laden with furniture and camp fittings. The life and energy of the Durbar is now day by day increasing.

Captain Bannerman has now transferred his quarters to the camp.

A neat board conspicuously exhibited outside each tent indicates the name of its occupant. As a consequence of this migration the number of "to let" bungalows has increased, and every conceivable hut or few square yards of ground contains inevitable notice.

SIMLA, OCTOBER 30.

Mr. W. E. Jardine, C. S., will be in charge of the Durbar ticket office which opens at Delhi about the 7th proximo for issue of tickets for those official functions for which tickets are required, and to answer enquiries relating to the admission to the same.

POONA, OCTOBER 30.

Major Murray, Chief Supply and Transport Officer, Poona District, having proceeded on duty to Delhi as Brigade Supply and Transport Officer for H. E. the Viceroy's escort, Lieutenant Hitchins acts for them.

Rai Bahadur Doulat Ram, Postmaster-General, Delhi Durbar, will open his office at Delhi early next month. He will have a competent staff of European and native officers.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

LOCAL MATCHES.

POONA, OCTOBER 30.

The following are the results of the Bombay Presidency Rifle Association local matches of 1902 :—

MATCH I.—Independent—200 yards.

	Pts.	Rs.
E Co. 2nd O L I	100	60
B Co. 2nd Suffolk Regt	84	30

MATCH II.—"Independent"—400 yards.

	Pts,	Rs.
E Co O L I	63	45
H Co Suffolk Regt	63	45

MATCH III.—"Independent"—1,200 yards.

	Pts	Rs.
Clr-Segt. Murray, Suffolk Regt ...	26	40
Private Carter, Suffolk Regt ...	25	25
Lce-Cpl Evans, Shropshire L I ...	24	15
Lce-Cpl Jones, Shropshire L I ...	23	10
Private Ross. Suffolk Regt ...	22	10
Private Matthews, Suffolk Regt...	20	5
Sergt Scott, Royal Scots ...	20	5
Lce-Corpl Anstey, Royal Scots ...	18	5
Bugler Cox, Shropshire L I ...	17	5
Private Wilson, Suffolk Regt ...	17	3
Private Cubitt, Suffolk Regt ...	17	3
Major Welman, Suffolk Regt ...	17	3
Private Lungley, Suffolk Regt ...	16	3
Private Abbott, Suffolk Regt ...	16	3
Sergt Johnston, Suffolk Regt ...	14	3
Clr-Sergt Carruthers, Suffolk Regt ...	14	3
Private Mann, Suffolk Regt ...	13	3
Lce-Corpl Tweed, Suffolk Regt ...	13	3

MATCH IV.—Young Soldiers.—500 Yards.

	Pts.	Rs.
Lieut Henderson, Royal Scots ...	30	30
Private Boatwright, O L I ...	29	20
Private Underdoun. Royal Scots ...	22	10
Private Mackenzie, Royal Scots...	21	5
Private Johnston, Royal Scots ...	20	5
Private Robertson, Royal Scots ...	18	5
Private Grant, O L I ...	15	5
Private Derry, Royal Scots ...	8	2

MATCH V—Revolver Competition.

Only one team entered. The prize was withheld.

MATCH VI—Harris Challenge Cup.

	Bts.	Ps.
Errinpura Irregular Force ...	163	75*
Deolalee Irregular Force ...	162	60
2nd Bombay Lancers	154	25

*The same regiment won the Cup.

MATCH VII.—Rapid Independent—200 yards.

	Pts.	Rs.
25th Bombay Rifles	10	60
E. Co. Errinpura Irregular Force...	8	20
17th Bombay Infantry	8	20

MATCH VII.—Rapid Volleys.

C Co. 7th Bombay Pioneers	7	45
B Co, Bombay Infantry	7	45
C Co. 3rd Bombay Light Infantry	6	30

MATCH IX—Young Soldiers Independent—500 yards.

	Pts	Rs.
Errinpura Irregular Force ...	60	00
3rd Bombay Light Infantry ...	27	30
25th Bombay Rifles	27	30

MATCH X—Independent—800 yards.

	Pts	Rs.
3rd Bombay Light Infantry ...	92	60
25th Bombay Rifles	66	30
A Co., 2nd Bombay Grenadiers ...	59	30

MATCH XI.—Matching Order Competition.

	Pts	Rs
3rd Bombay Light Infantry ...	76	60
12th Bombay Infantry	66	30
17th Bombay Infantry	65	30

MATCH XII.—Individual—500 yards.

	Pts	Rs
Private Sunder Sing, 7th Bo Pioneers	32	30
Private Rahim Jan, 17th Bo Pioneers ...	32	20
Private Saula Ghorpade, 17th Bombay Infantry	32	10
Private Shaikh Mahomed Sherif, 16th Bombay Infantry	30	5
Private Bali Khan, 3rd Bo L I ...	30	5
Private Shaikh Karid, 16th Bo I ...	29	5
Lce-Naik Shaik Wali Mahomed, 17th Bo Infantry	29	5

MATCH XIII.—Revolver Competition.

	Pts	Rs.
25th Bombay Rifles...	39	50

MATCH XIV.—Francis Memorial Challenge Cup.

	Pts	Rs.
25th Bombay Rifles	153	45*

* Won the Cup.

THE TILAK CASE.

YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, OCTOBER 30.

On the case being resumed to-day, Shivram Narkar, clerk to Pandit Maharaj, said Bala was to be adopted on the 13th July. Sadashiv Raghunath and his servant arrived with Radhabai and Pandit Maharaj two days before the 13th July. The Pandit told them the adoption was postponed, and went to Tai and told her the adoption would take place on the 15th. The Pandit and Bala slept upstairs. At two in the morning Yeshwant clerk with another came and roused the Pandit saying Tilak and Kharpade wanted him. The Pandit said : I am sleeping and can't come. They sent word again saying : "If you won't come we will come." The Pandit then went and came back in half an hour's time.

At three o'clock in the morning Yeshwant came with a notice and receipt book which he acknowledged. Tilak, Kharpade, and others came at five in the morning and told the Pandit to go away as time in the notice was expiring. Bala went to the Pandit who told him to go to sleep and he would do the needful. Pandit Maharaj went to Bala's room where Tilak and Kharpade were. Bala attempted to go to Tai, but someone held his hand across him and told him not to go as he had no permission from Tilak. Tai called Bala, and Pandit, Tilak, and others went into Tai's room. Tilak, Kharpade and others said time is up ; you must depart. Tai said "They came by my invitation and will not go."

Pandit Maharaj and Bala then got up. Tilak said "It is not right for you to continue here so go away. They went ahead and when they came near the hall they were told that they must go otherwise force would be used. They went away and their clothes were given them. Their kit was put on the road outside and the door was closed behind them.

Krishnajee Balal Papatak, late Sheristadar of the District Court, corroborated the evidence given by Nagpurkar as to the receipt of letters from Tai at Aurangabad and other particulars regarding the closing of the doors of the wada.

The clerk Rubdi, recalled, said he had brought the papers in the civil suit in the First Class Sub-Judge's Court, in which Tilak, Kharpade and Khoombojkar filed a suit against Tai Maharaj Nagpurkar, Pandit Maharaj Radabai, and Bala to be confirmed in the management of the estate.

Ganesh Balkrishna, family priest to Tai, said one Krishna Bhut ordered him to make preparations for the adoption ceremony on the 15th July. He then repeated the incident of the turning out of Bala Maharaj's party.

Shri Hari Harihar Pandit, alias Bala Maharaj, examined, said :—I am a Jaghirdar. I am Pundit Maharaj's brother and Tai is my adopted mother. I came into Poona in March last for the marriage, and stayed at Tai Maharaj's wada for ten or twelve days. I returned again on the 12th July. On the 13th I learned I was to be adopted by Tai. The adoption did not take place as I was told Kharpade and others objected. About ten in the morning on the 13th Tai sent a carriage for me, and I went to her house. Kharpade came about three in the afternoon on the 15th July. I retired to rest about 9-30 that night ; my brother being next door. The witness clerk Shivram woke me between 4-30 and 5 and told me that Tilak and Kharpade had given me notice to quit the wada. I was told to wake my brother. When I awoke I saw Tilak, Kharpade, and about half a dozen others near. Kharpade said I had been given notice to quit and should, therefore, leave. I went to consult my brother, and on returning to my room found the others still there with the exception of Tilak and Kharpade.

Hearing Tai calling I went to her. One Daondu who was standing at the door caught me by the arm and pushed me back. I asked what this meant, and was told that I would not be allowed to go to Tai Maharaj without permission. My brother came and said, "If there is no permission to go why do you lay hands on a person" While we were talking I heard Tai calling and went to her. She held my hand and took me into her room where my mother Radhabai was. Tai said "I have invited you here and you have not to go without my permission." She also said she would not be taken away at the risk of her life.

Tilak and Kharpade came and the latter told witness that he had already been given notice to quit, which he should do. Hearing this Tai said : "I have invited him, you have no authority to turn him out." Kharpade told me to go quietly. I refused unless told to go by Tai. Tilak said he did not know about Tai's authority, but that if I did not go quietly, I would be beaten. There was a short pause, and Kharpade then inquired if I did not mean to go quietly. Tai said "I am not going to let him go ; do your worst." I sat quiet. Kharpade then in anger said "Go quietly or you will be beaten." With that he stepped into the room. Feeling frightened I stood up, but did not leave the place. Tilak then said he will not go away without being forced. With that he came into the room, caught me by the right hand, and told me to come out. Tai then caught me by the other hand. Kharpade on this came up and pushed me forward. Tai on this released my hand. I was brought out into the hall, where I saw Pundit standing. Kharpade on this left me and caught my brother's arm. Tai remained behind crying. We both were brought down into a quadrangle. We did not put proper clothes. The outer doors were locked, but they were opened. Things were thrown out on the road by one of Tilak's men. The doors were then closed from inside. After a short time I went to Ranade's house, and left for Kolhapur that evening.

To the Court : Baba Maharaj was my grand uncle.

His Honour explained that he had put the question as no evidence has yet been called to show whether the boy Juggernath, said to have been adopted at Aurangabad, was a relation of Baba Maharaj's family.

Mr. Gadgil said other witnesses would be called to prove the point.

Mr. Nagpurkar, recalled, said he was present when Baba Maharaj made the will. The draft of the will was read out to him by Tilak He said it would be necessary to adopt a son. That boy should be from the Maharaj's family. Tai was present at the time. Tilak said if it were so written they would ask for money or maintenance of some sort, and, therefore, it should be in vogue.

Narher Bhat, a bhikshuk Brahmin, said he knew Nagpurkar and Tai very well. Nagpurkar told him to go to Aurangabad to Tai. He gave the letter and came back. Tilak also returned from Aurangabad in the same train with me. Tilak asked him where he was going. He said be was going to Jalnepur. This was not true.

The case was adjourned till to-morrow

LORD AMPTHILL'S TOUR.

MADRAS, OCTOBER 30.

Owing to the heavy rain of the last few days the Governor of Madras has been compelled to abandon his tour in Madura and along the Pamben extension of the South Indian Railway, it being inadvisable to run the special train over that section. The Governor accordingly returns to Madras to-morrow.

Now that the ancient hostelries in town and country are fast disappearing from our highways, interest is naturally aroused in any of these old taverns which still survive. A special interest will therefore be taken in the old Raven Inn, at Hook, near Basingstoke, advertised for sale. This old inn was built in 1633, and still retains its quaint old-half-timbered work, overhanging gables, and small windows.

NEWS IN ADVANCE OF THE MAIL.

BOER GENERALS IN PARIS.

SPEECH BY BOTHA.

COLOMBO, OCTOBER 30.

The Australian papers to hand to-day contain the following telegrams:—

The Boer Generals who arrived in Paris on the 12th instant were frantically applauded.

Some hostility to Great Britain was exhibited by the populace.

Botha, replying to a speech of welcome delivered by the president of the French Committee for Boer Independence, made a political speech. He referred gratefully to the splendid reception given to Kruger and reiterated the usual professions of loyalty to King Edward, contingent upon England doing what he conceived to be her duty to the Boers.

He declared that the Burghers of the Transvaal and the Orange River colonies deserved the right of self-Government at an early date, and said he hoped the French people would help to prevent them from being dragged in the mud.

Commenting on the proceedings, the "Standard" remarks that the most formidable impediment to the granting of autonomy to the Boer Colonies is language such as that used by Botha.

CAPE COLONY AND THE VICTORIA MEMORIAL.

It has been suggested to the Cape Parliament that instead of voting £20,000 to the Victoria memorial in London, it would be better to apply the money to the local scheme, associated with the Queen's name, for the higher education of women.

THE TROUBLE IN VENEZUELA.

DESPATCH OF GERMAN WARSHIPS.

Three German warships have been ordered to Venezuela to enforce the Imperial Government's demand for satisfaction for the murder of a German planter and to enquire into the complaints by foreign residents regarding the general insecurity of life and property now that the country is in the throes of revolution.

DISCONTENT IN RUSSIA.

Advices from St. Petersburg and Moscow state that in spite of the Czar's promises to remedy the grievances of the agricultural and artisan classes of Russia, there are growing indications that the masses of the people are discontented with the bureaucratic system and the whole existing social and political conditions.

THE ALL-BRITISH CABLE.

THE NEW ZEALAND BRANCH.

Reuter's correspondent from San Francisco learns that the New Zealand Government's proposal for laying a branch submarine telegraph cable from Honolulu to Fanning Island to connect with the all-British cable has been practically accepted.

THE IRRIGATION COMMISSION.

MUZAFFARPUR, OCTOBER 29.

At the sitting of the Irrigation Commission to-day, Mr. Ogilvie, Manager, Hutwa Raj, stated that there was strong feeling in the Raj with regard to having the four existing rivers opened at a moment's notice and he urged the opening of two others. This would not be remunerative, but would afford excellent protection against famine. The Raj would be well advised to agree to considerable expenditure on this account. It was possible with more assured irrigation to have a better variety of rice grown. If Government were inclined to give loans towards irrigation works they would be taken up. A great desideratum at present was the raising of the level of the water, with a view to its being properly utilized. He thought there was room for well irrigation in Saran, and the Raj was constructing as many wells as it could.

Mr. MacGregor, a planter of Arwah, agreed in the main with Mr. Ogilvie's evidence, but did not think the management of big works could safely be delegated to District Boards. He thought that wells were not of much use in Saran, as when most wanted they were completely dry.

Mr. Filgate, lately of Barhowli Factory, pointed out with regard to the Saran canals that there was a considerable amount of waste of water of which, with a slight expenditure, could be utilised in the "chaurs" or rice-growing depression. As for raising the water level, this would never be remunerative, but would afford excellent protection in times of famine. The general opinion in Saran was that the money usually spent on roads and tanks was unnecessary, and could be more usefully diverted to distributaries. Provided arrangements were made for keeping the water in the existing channels, a cess on the lines of the Embankment Cess would be welcomed. An extension of wells was not to be thought of in the conditions of Saran. Sufficient use was not made of the sluices constructed along the rivers Gandak and Gogra by the P. W. D. High banks intervened between the rivers and the rice-growing depressions, and if the water could be passed out through the banks, where maize was often grown, it would be of inestimable value to the rice, but objections were often raised to his by the maize-growers.

Mr. Simkins, District Engineer, Saran, also advocated greater attention being paid to water channels, as affording the best protection against famine.

Mr. Abbott, planter and manager of zemindaris, who had been a resident in Saran for 40 years, thought the district was in a better position to meet famine owing to the advent of railways, and the consequent easier transport. The best mode of protecting Muzaffarpur was by the American method, namely, by controlling the rivers. Stopping inundation was, he considered, far more desirable than irrigation, though no doubt irrigation was of great use, especially by means of reservoirs. The great drawback in the district was a poor population and impoverished zemindars. There were also no bankers.

Mr. Disney, District Engineer, Mr. Mackenzie, and Mr. Hudson, planters, and Mr. Christian, Opium Agent, were also examined.

The Commission leave to-morrow for Darbhanga.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

OCTOBER 30.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect, Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, perfect.

AFRICA—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon, St. Vincent, perfect.

Communication with Bangkok via Madras faulty messages liable to much delay.

Cable Puerto Plata Martinique interrupted.

Cable Guantanamo Mole St Nicolas interrupted.

Cable Cayenne Pinheiros interrupted.

Cables Dominique Martinique, St. Lucia Martinique Guadaloupe Martinique, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, interrupted.

Telegrams will be conveyed frequently by steamers.

Cable communication with Martinique is open via Lisbon and Cadiz.

Telegrams can only be accepted at sender's risk.

Code Addresses should not be used.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24th hours ending at 8 p. m. of the 29th October 1902.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	—	—	— p.m.	0	—
Teheran	29	2	41 p.m.	0	36
Suez	29	2	55 p.m.	0	45

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 29th October, 1902.

—	Maximum Time		minimum Time,	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	2	52	0	3
„ Karachi	0	26	0	1
„ Madras.........	0	40	0	1

GUJARAT NOTES AND NEWS.

The cricket season, writes our correspondent, is over and it ended with a disastrous defeat for Ahmedabad at the hands of Ajmere. There are some fine bowlers in the latter team, one of whom reminds the spectator and the batsman, if the memory means anything more to the Ahmedabad team,—for they could not touch to deliveries at all—of the past left-handers ranking as good professionals at home. The ball seemed to whip back a lot and was inclined to spin along low off the pitch. Captain Wooldridge and Mr. Skipwith knocked up a few runs, but it was a poor display in both matches, the Ahmedabad score being less than 100 after two innings on each day. It was very hot, and cricket after 9 a.m. and before 4 p.m. is hardly a recreation after October 1st. The idea of opposing a combined team from Surat and Broach has therefore been abandoned.

There has been some consistent batting by Messrs. Frith, Hills, and Rendall—the latter's average being about 30—but as a rule play has not been careful and steady enough. The bowling is not good, though Sergeant Hills has taken over two wickets at a small cost. He has bowled steadily and well, doing great execution against moderate performers, but the better bats in opposing teams did not seem to find the attack difficult. The truth is that there should be more hard work done at the nets in the mofussil. If there were decent bowling of the ground professional type to play three times a week in a net, mofussil cricketers would do much better. Want of time, excessive expense, and the smallness of up-country stations are inherent difficulties which can hardly be overcome ; but this should hardly be the case at Ahmedabad.

There was three weeks ago an interesting match against a combined team from Ahmedabad City, and after fielding out all day the Gymkhana very nearly collapsed against straight fast bowling. It is satisfactory to note that the Gujarat College has done well this season. Their bowling and fielding are fairly good, and with steadier batting the team should do better next year. The Nadiad High School have also got some fairly promising young players to boast of. It is to be hoped that now that famine is over, some help might be given in the way of coaching High School boys. There is some talent, but play must be more businesslike and intelligent.

I hear that Kaira played Godhra last Saturday week. Messrs. Allison and Fellowes made a few runs for Godhra, but Kaira won by an innings and one run, Messrs. Hudson and Rendall contributing 39 and 35 not out, respectively. In Broach cricket is being played quite keenly, and it is a pity that more out matches were not arranged. Messrs. Doctor, Phillips, Bennett and Palmer have done best service to the side. I notice that Mr. Hume, District Superintendent of Police, of Broach, went to Poona, and played in the Lawn Tennis Tournament there, not successfully but with distinct credit, considering that his opponents were playing on their own courts and were in constant practice. It is a pity that Mr. Boyd, Assistant Superintendent of Police in Kathiawar, arrived at Poona for an examination too late to enter for the Lawn Tennis Tournament. He has played well in Ireland, and should give the local champions a good game. Mr. Skipwith of Ahmedabad plays a fine game, and he also should appear in this event.

When rain came and the crops revived to every body's delight it was useless to think of getting up a bobbery pack till the cold weather is far advanced. Meanwhile station polo has been organized, and after one attempt at a cantering game, it seems that the effort should succeed. Polo used to be played, and there is splendid room on the Maidan. At present ponies have to be taught as well as riders to learn, and the ground will soon be as hard as iron, and unless each player has a couple of ponies, it is doubtful whether the game will live. But it is distinctly creditable that the effort has been made.

On Saturday last Mr. Lely was "At Home" to the station at a very excellent gymkhana. There were very pretty prizes for several events, including a "Not at home" Stakes, "Odd Man Out" Stakes, or musical chairs on horseback—a jumping event—time race, etc. Mrs. Duff, Mrs. Reynolds, Mrs. McAfee, and Captain Scott were amongst the winners. Mr. and Mrs. Reynold arrived from England just in time to be present, and everybody was glad to welcome them back again. A dance was talked of, but that may be an uncertainty. Colonel and Mrs. O'Donnell came in from Mahikantha for the occasion.

Mr. and Mrs. Doderet have arrived and settled down in the new Collector's bungalow. Captain Darell Brann of the Oxfordshires has returned to replace Mr. Smith, and Major Robinson has come back from leave to command the Battery and the station. I cannot help alluding to an event which has cast a gloom over the station, namely, the death at Mussoorie of Mrs. Lambert, wife of our District Superintendent of Police. All who knew her at Ahmedabad for the last five years will feel the loss deeply. Mr. Allison, I. C. S., has gone to Godhra, and other changes are rumoured, but so far nothing is settled.

A few words about shooting prospects to finish. There are a fair number of snipe and quail in, but they are very wild and very easily frightened away. At present sport is poor where there are plenty of people in search of it. Things will improve with the next bright half of the month, but it is not good policy to at once kill or frighten away every snipe and quail that ventures near headquarters. Some small bags have been made at Chharodi, which is the most frequented place, but there is a good deal of pumbling at bad days. We must be patient, and things will be better when there is a little less water and more undergrowth round the tanks which are a bit bare after three years short rainfall ; and tank improvements and repairs do not much favour small game until the improvements and repairs are a few years old.

There are virtually no duck to be seen yet, except near Kharaghoda and Virumgam where there are large flights of teal who won't remain for more than a few shots. At present it cannot be expected that shooting should be good, but prospects are certainly quite respectable. It is said that H. E. the Governor Lord Northcote will come to Gujarat—probably Kaira and Ahmedabad—in the end of November, and make trial of the small game shooting, in which case it is essential that Gujarat should provide characteristic sport of her best quality !

RETURN OF BOER PRISONERS.

EMBARKATION AT BOMBAY.

ANOTHER batch of Boer prisoners left Bombay yesterday for Durban by the transport Ionian. Prior to coming on to Bombay the men were concentrated in two of the nearest military rest camps on the S.-E. and N.-E. sections of the G. I. P. Railway. The men entrained at about 9 o'clock on wednesday night in two specials, and were conveyed direct to the Sassoon Dock, where the embarkation took place. The first train arrived at 6-30 a. m. and the other half an hour later. Refreshments having been served and the medical examination completed, the men were placed in the Royal Indian Marine barges, which within a couple of hours after the detrainment were alongside the transport. Captain Bartholomew, R. F. A., will be in charge of the men during the voyage. The men were in the best of spirits. The embarkation arrangements were carried out by Captain F. L. Vincent, D. A. A.-G., and Captain Ellwood, Transport Officer, while the Police arrangements were under Inspector Sullivan of the Colaba Section.

The prisoners came from the following stations:—From Ahmednagar, 534 Burghers and 47 rebels ; from Amritsar, 10 ; from Dagsai, 10 ; from Bellary, 1 ; from Kakool, 40 ; from Murree Hills, 85 ; from Umballa, 180 ; from Shahajehanpore, 15 ; and from Bhim Tal 78.

The Ionian also took the following details:—Major H. L. Rosher and 40 men, 1st Dorset ; Lieut. Manners, Royal Scots ; Lieut. Henderson, R. A. M. C. ; 1 man, 1st Royal Irish Regiment ; 3 followers, Army Hospital Corps ; one man, Western Light Horse ; Mr. Oosterbrook, Censor ; and Assistant-Surgeons Rodrigues and Otto, Sub-Medical Department.

WOMEN'S INTERESTS.

EVENING WRAPS AND TEA GOWNS.

DINNER TABLE BONBONS.

MISS COLLIER IN THE "ETERNAL CITY."

LONDON, OCTOBER 10.

It is with a sigh of relief that we realise that the silly season is over at last. The influx of people home from their holidays makes us feel that the normal hum and buzz of life has commenced once more. The rush of new plays tells us that the autumn season of short days and chilly nights is really upon us. We return with renewed zest to the indoor amusements of our great towns which help to pass away many a dreary evening at this season of the year. As every woman who aspires to dress well knows, the possession of a smart theatre or opera wrap is quite indispensable for these occasions. Indeed, it is the important factor in the costume as the gown worn underneath need be barely seen, and counts for very little in the general tout ensemble. Of course, one is not alluding to the more festive occasions when a social dinner or supper party forms an item of the programme for the evening's entertainment. An evening wrap, worn by a tall, dark woman at a recent "first night," was very graceful. It was of ivory white cloth, made with sleeves that were tucked all the way down ; but so arranged that they hung right away from the arm, except just below the shoulders. The cloth itself was semi-fitting, and was also tucked very finely from just below a yoke-piece to near the bottom. The join where the yoke was inserted was hidden by a scarf of chiffon, which was draped round the shoulders, and fell in long ends down the front. There was a high collar to the cloak lined with ruched chiffon ; and frills of the same material were laid inside the cloak all round the edges. The coat is also line throughout with silk. The shape, being long and covering the dress, is especially useful to those who live a little out of town and come up constantly for dinners and theatres. It could also be made in dark materials. Dark blue, for instance, lined with white would look charming. Chine is still being used for these theatre wraps, and always looks well. Now that informal tea parties, very dear to the feminine heart, will soon be in full swing around the cosy fireside, a dainty tea jacket is a distinctly desirable possession for the hostess. A sweetly pretty tea jacket suitable for these occasions, is obtained by an arrangement of brocade, tucked net, and lace motifs.

The collar is designed to fall over the shoulders, and is made of tucked net with lace motifs at the edge. A similar idea is carried out on the flounces edging the brocade both back and front, only here and also on the sleeves the net is kilted. A bow of satin completes this design. This could be made out of remnants of brocade, net or lace, and for home wear it is pretty and effective. An apple-green with pale pink flowers or an ivory or rose-pink brocade would look well. The ecru shade of the net is a softening addition to the brocade, and will make it becoming to anyone. A very inexpensive and pretty tea jacket can be planned of soft silk in any shape that may be preferred. It should be made quite loose with ruffles of ficelle lace down the front, and with a collar edged with the same lace on the shoulders. The sleeves must be wide and daintly trimmed with lace and insertions of lace. Another charming design for a tea jacket is to make it of ribbon and lace alternately. It should be cut quite straight to reach a little below the waist, and to just meet in front. The whole jacket would look well edged with the narrow lace that goes so nicely with the insertion. The sleeves should be cut wide, so as to fall away from the arm below the elbow. This style looks very pretty, indeed, if worn over a thin shirt of white muslin and lace.

The hostess who wishes her table to present an appearance as inviting to the eye as the viands she serves are tempting to the palate, at luncheon or dinner, can find many new and pretty ideas in the way of souvenirs, favours, and dainty and odd receptacles for serving bonbons. They may be chosen with due regard to their appropriateness to the season, and in a colour which will harmonise with the hue of the decorative scheme of the table. For serving chocolate there are some diminutive decorated china sprinkling cans, ornamented with an artificial water-lily. A favourite souvenir for golf luncheons is the miniature caddie bag with clubs, which serves as a receptacle for bonbons. The bags are made of fine wool or silk, in the gay plaids of Bonnie Scotland. The top of the bag is of satin drawn together with a cord which when released, discloses the receptacle for the toothsome dainties. Other pretty souvenirs and favours are in the form of waxed fruits which are almost realistic reproductions of the originals in shape and colour. There are large red and yellow apples, which look as though just plucked from the tree ; peaches show the down on their blushing cheek, while pears, lemons, and oranges are equally true to nature. Little baskets made of strips of silver, gold, or tinted metals plaited to resemble the regular basket weave, are in pretty, graceful shapes, and daintily serve to hold sweets. Tiny hampers of foreign grasses, coquettishly trimmed with baby ribbons, are also used. A score-card for ping-pong is made like a fan, with white, pale blue or rose-pink leaves, with a handle grained to imitate wood, and a pearl on top for a ball. During the autumn and winter there will be used as a dinnercard first, having the name inscribed on the cover, and later used for the score.

Mr. Tree has spared no pains in the mounting of his latest production "The Eternal City," and not the least beautiful of the artistic details at "His Majesty's" are the gowns worn by Miss Constance Collier as the heroine, Roma. She first appears in a princess gown of rich ivory Venetian lace, opening slightly low down on the left side, over an underskirt of mousseline de soie, the lace being decorated with hanging tassels and pampilles. Attached to the decolletage is a lace collar, and the sleeves are of the new shape, composed of lace falling over bouffants of mousseline de soie. A sash of palest pink soft satin gives a beautiful touch of colour. A huge muff of sable, a wide stole of the same rich fur lined with ermine, and a white felt hat trimmed with sable complete this exquisite costume. In the studio scene Miss Collier wears a robe of orchid mauve voile linon, mounted on chartreuse green, the mixture of colours being novel and extremely effective. The voile over-robe is trimmed at the decolletage with the new design of Alencon lace. The sleeves of unlined voile show the arms beneath. The flashes of green which are visible through the double veiling of voile are "shot" in effect, and are very harmonious to the scene. Miss Collier is most picturesque in her gown of black souple velvet, giving ideal long lines to the figure. The coat, which is three-quarter length, opens front over soft creamy lace, into the folds of which is tucked a full-blown pink rose and finished at the neck by a deep collar of fancy mousseline with embroidered medallions in relief. The sleeves turn back with white satin cuffs and lace, and show under-puffs of finely-tucked mousseline. The large picture hat is trimmed with a sweeping plume. Another gown of black souple velvet, worn by Roma in the gardens of the Vatican, is striking and characteristic. It is very simple, and made in princess style, the low-cut neck having round it a flounce of black lace.

The tight fitting sleeves to the elbows are closely tucked and finished with lace frills. A long scarf of black lace is attached to the waist at the back, and this is supplemented by a lace mantilla, worn on the head and falling over a high, glittering comb. A fringe of black chenille trails down the front of the gown, otherwise there is no trimming. The unrelieved black of this dress is no less becoming to Miss Collier's handsome brunette type, her flashing eyes and raven hair, than is the simple gown of soft azaleas mauve velvet in which she is seen later, which is contrasted for a time by mantle of myrtle-green cloth lined with mauve satin bordered with gold galon. In another scene she is wrapped in a kimona of bright satin embroidered with a dark border. Roma's evening dress is of white mousseline de soie over clinging ivory satin, the gown being embroidered all over with orchids. The bodice is trimmed with orchids, and the lower part of the skirt is made of lace applications, falling over orchid petals, the petals revealing themselves with every movement. Lastly, there is a charming Roman mantle in ivory-white cloth, the material being embroidered with star motifs in relief, and lined with some soie charmeuse a new material. In striking contrast is the very bright dress of rose-coloured, accordiion-pleated mousseline de soie worn by Miss Nancy Price. Her large toque is entirely of chinchilla, trimmed with a bunch of mauve azaleas. A long mantle of the richest white brocade, designed with large, upstanding branches of full blown pink roses and foliage, is slashed up to the waist at the back and bordered all round with chinchilla. The bodice is turned back at the neck with wide revers, faced with ruched mousseline de soie, and the loose, cut open sleeves of the same material are carelessly looped up and brodered with chinchilla. A dainty parasol of rose coloured mousseline and silver tissue gives a delightful finishing touch to a most brilliant toilette.

People very often fail to remember that their wills are revoked by their subsequent marriage, but, as all wills are revoked by marriage, all married people should make their wills as soon after their marriage as possible. Everybody ought to make his or her will; the process is inexpensive and extremely simple, unless a great deal of property is involved and the bequests become complicated, when professional assistance will be necessary. In order to make a will you have merely to state plainly in writing that it is your last will, and that you wish to leave all your property or some of it, as the case may be, to certain persons whom you name. At the foot of the writing you must sign your usual signature in the presence of two witnesses, who should write their names and addresses opposite your name. The will should be dated, and written on one sheet of paper, without any alterations. Neither of the two witnesses should be people who are intended to benefit under the will, for, should this be the case, they would not receive their legacies, which would lapse; the rest of the will however would remain good. The witnesses need not be persons who are over twenty-one years of age; if they are old enough to understand what it is they are doing is sufficient.

CYCLING AT HOME.

LONDON, Oct. 10.

SLOWLY but surely the county councils throughout the country are passing bye-laws making it compulsory for all vehicles to carry lights an hour after sunset. Why it is that several councils should hold out against adopting such a necessary enactment, it is difficult to conceive, since cyclists have always been compelled to carry a light, and horsedrawn vehicles, if anything, constitute a greater danger when driven lightless, than wheelmen. One of the latest councils to fall into line with the more enlightened bodies, is that of Kincardineshire, who at a recent meeting adopted the lights on vehicles bye-law. An attempt to exempt the months of May June and July was fortunately defeated, since there is more danger in summer than winter, the number of passengers using the roads being considerably more.

A variety entertainment at the London music halls would not be complete without the cycle figuring on the programme. Almost at every place of amusement there is either a body of trick riders, track performers, cycle divers, or some item introducing the cycle in some way or other. At the Royal in Holborn, the German strong man, Mirano, carries three men seated on a bicycle from one side of the stage to the other, and then increasing his load by another person, lifts the bicycle and all—a weight of about forty stones—with one hand on to a raised platform. "Looping the loop" is off the boards just now, owing to the performer who introduced the feat to this country, meeting with a serious accident. It is a feat in which the slightest misjudgment would result seriously, and one which the majority of persons would rather not witness.

Excitement was caused in Regent Street one day last week, by the appearance of an up-to-date motor car, finished in cream white and driven by a chauffeur in uniform. Behind sat a bride in white silk, bedecked with orange blossoms, veil, and other paraphernalia, and at her side, the bridegroom, with silk hat, frock coat, and lavender gloves. "A motor wedding!" the public exclaimed, and all filed up to see the car drive by, and as they gave a parting glance at the happy pair, they observed on the rear of the car "The Fatal Wedding, every evening at the Princess's Theatre."

Jimmy Michael has experienced extremely bad luck since he compiled his wonderful mileage of 46 miles 1365 yards in the hour. For three successive races, victory has been snatched from him through accidents. On the last occasion, when meeting Robl, Dickentmann and Ryser in an hour's paced race at Berlin, the back tyre of his motor pacing machine burst, bringing Fournier, his pacer, over. Fortunately Michael cleared the fallen rider, and continued the race, but the accident lost him several laps bringing him from the leading position to second place. The race was won by Robl, Michael being second, and Ryser third. The distance covered by Robl was 70 kilometres 395 millimetres.

Volunteer cyclists were given another opportunity to prove their ability of intercepting despatches carried by a balloon, supposed to ascend from a beleagured city. Some fifty volunteers assembled at the Crystal Palace, where the ascent was made, and as the balloon rose, started off in pursuit. The elements were all in favour of the balloon: a strong wind carrying it at a speed of over thirty miles an hour. It was a stiff, one-sided race, and after keeping it in view for a few miles, the pursuers were frustrated by the balloon disappearing behind some clouds. Finally, the balloon descended near Godalming in Surrey, but no cyclists put in an appearance.

For leaving an obstruction in the form of a ridge of earth and stones on the highway, a road contractor has been fined 10s. and cost by the West Riding magistrates. The ridge was nearly a foot high and extended half way across the road. A wheelman riding that way after dark, ran into the obstruction and had a narrow escape from a serious fall; as it was, he was thrown forward on to the handle bars, and his lamp jerked off the bracket. On the police being advised of the obstruction, a constable was stationed on the spot to warn other riders. This is not the first instance of contractors getting into trouble through leaving their work in an unfinished state. If they refuse to take the warning, let them reap the consequences.

A series of cycle race meetings are being held in Paris, the proceeds of which are to be devoted to the benefit fund started on behalf of Huret, the well known professional racing man. Huret, it will be remembered, met with a serious accident whilst training on the Parc des Princes track, necessitating his removal to the hospital, where he still lies. The doctors have given up all hope of the cyclist being able to race again, and since he relies upon the cycle track for a living, his old comrades of the wheel have decided to give him a "leg up" in his misfortune by starting the above fund. At the first of the series of meetings the gate produced a matter of £50.

Many will remember the time when the famous rider Arthur Augustus Zimmerman visited this country and carried all before him in the amateur ranks. The peculiarity about Zimmerman was the unusually low gear he adopted on his machine, and when he started sprinting it was like the lightning's flash. At any rate in competitions he passed other contestants as if they were standing still. After a long absence from the path—nearly eight years—he has returned to it not for the purpose of racing, but to renew acquaintances with old friends. It is not to be expected, however, he will prove the same Zimmerman as of old. A few particulars regarding the great rider may prove of interest to present day cyclists. Born at Camden, N. J., he is now just 33 years of age. He won his first race as a novice in 1889, but he first came into prominence in 1900, by defeating the then invincible American champion Willie Windle, and winning 50 first prizes. Next year he won 52 firsts, and in 1892 he came to England winning the one, five, and fifty miles N C U amateur championships and securing seventy-five firsts out of a hundred races. In 1893 he won 101 races out of 111 he contested, inclusive of two world's championships at Chicago, and a year later beat the pick of the world's professional riders. This is the sort of champion that is wanted in these days to rouse the pastime and remind sportsmen of the grand old times when cycle racing was followed with intense interest. Under the new conditions however, and with the advent of the motor, it is doubtful if the sport of cycle racing will ever again attract any great numbers of enthusiasts.

To be of entire satisfaction, a tyre must fulfil at least three desirable features. It must stand high air pressure, support the rider's weight and withstand the effects of sharp flints and other puncturing mixtures. A tyre which satisfactorily meets these requirements is the Dunlop. In fact, they might be described as tyres that exhibit no wear, no tear, no care, so free from trouble are they.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning.—When buying see Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

"TREACHERY."

AN INCIDENT AT MUSCAT.

BY COMMANDER E. HAMILTON CURREY.

He would have stood at least six feet one in his stockings if he had possessed any, but hose and half hose, which I believe to be correct trade terms, are seldom made use of in Central Arabia, and travellers in soft goods but infrequently penetrate thither. But if he lacked something in chaussure it cannot be said that the rest of his attire wanted the element of the unusual and picturesque. From his gaunt broad shoulders hung the coat of chain mail of a Crusader which, having originally been made for a much shorter and fatter man, reached hardly to his middle, and in the hiatus which occurred between it and his cotton waist-cloth the skin showed of a dusky and indeterminate hue which would be most easily rendered by keeping a copper kettle up a smoky chimney and then cleaning it badly. On the floor between his feet rested the point of a double-handed sword, which was five feet nine inches from the iron apple which terminated the grip, to the triangulated point in which it ended. Both hands were round, the hilt and his head inclined slightly forward until his chin rested on the apple. "Nuremburg 1350" was curiously chased upon the blade just below the cross-piece. From under penthouse brows a pair of bold, unwinking eyes stared steadily at the Consul, while the immense shock of coarse black hair which covered his head stood out all around it like a halo. Seated on his heels with his back against the wall was Israel Ben-Ezra, Aden Jew, but a resident at Muscat. His face was as yellow as his gaberdine, and from under the time-stained and faded tarboosh, which had once been red, greasy pepper-and-salt-coloured ringlets dangled on either side of his hollow cheeks. It was early in the forenoon, and the Consul, who had been summoned from his breakfast table, sat in an upright wooden arm-chair, a cheroot in his mouth, and a look of perplexity on his handsome, clean-shaven face. "What do you want, coming to bother me so early before office hours," he asked of the Jew. "I thought that you were away on a journey; and who is this big black dog of a fellow you have brought with you?"

The Jew "salaamed" uneasily in his sitting posture. "Do you speake this man's language?" went on the Consul.—"Yes, Excellency."—"Well, get on; tell me what he wants. I can't spend all the morning over you and your ugly black friend."—"He is the Chief of the Oolad-Tuareg, Excellency, a great tribe from the interior, and I have been to the oasis round which the camp in the matter of a consignment of salted shark from here in Muscat, and on account of the output of ostrich feathers—"—"Confound you and your salt sharks and ostriches! burst out the Consul. "Don't be so prolix, man; is there any trouble in the wind that you sit there looking as grave as an owl?"—"There is trouble toward, Excellency; this chief, Ar-bin-Asra is incensed against the Sultan, and has come up against him with all his tribe, and demands twenty thousand dollars. It is in the matter of a woman."—"Quite as good an excuse as another," replied the Consul, "but tell him that I have no concern with his quarrels with the Sultan."—"Of that he is aware, Excellency, and he is here to say, that he wishes no animosity to exist between him and the British Raj."—"Very kind of him, I am sure; will you explain that if he makes any trouble for me I will order the man-of-war to fire into the town and smash him and the Sultan also?" The Jew threw a few guttral sentences in the direction of the chief, who raising his head from the pommel of his sword, listened attentively. Then he gazed intently at the Consul, the myriad sun-glare wrinkles contracting around his eyes, which shone with an intense and evil light. Then he spoke shortly, and the Jew answered. "He says that it shall be as you wish." Outside the town, in the arid stony defile which leads from the outer barbarism of the scorching desert to the hideous vice and squalor of that dirty Eastern city, were camped the tribe of the Oolad-Tuareg, and outside of them again were the camels, the donkeys, and the followers which formed their commissariat and transport train. Ar-bin-Asra, accompanied by the Jew, strode hastily back to his headquarters, where he remained in conference with the other leaders of the tribe. A mounted messenger clattered out from the Palace on the sea front, and in the usual extravagant terms of Eastern hyperbole bade welcome on his master's behalf to these vultures from the desert, and ended by inviting twenty of the principal among them to a banquet that evening.

The stifling heat of the big hall in which the function took place was not rendered cooler by the paraffin flares with which it was lighted. The air was thick and heavy with the fumes of the roasted mutton, the pelaf and sweetmeats, which had been offered to the guests, and now a hush had fallen over the assembly as the real object of the invaders was disclosed. Shorn of all superfluous adornment it amounted to a demand for twenty thousand dollars on the condition that Ar-bin Asra and his following should depart in peace. The Crusader's coat of mail had apparently breathed some of its original owner's ideas of meum and tuum into the mighty frame which it now adorned. Civilly and with the usual circumlocution of the East, the Sultan attempted to evade the demand and to put off the evil day. Israel Ben-Ezra, who had been summoned to assist in the deliberations on account of his knowledge of the barbarin tongue, shivered uneasily in his yellow gaberdine, in spite of the awful temperature. Although he knew nothing, he suspected and his teeth chattered audibly. At last Ar-bin-Asra rose to his feet, a drinking cup in his hand, and dashed it to the floor. It was the signal, murder, sudden and treacherous, was done on the instant. Not unarmed had come the Sultan's guests. Treachery on the part of host or guest is unknown in Arab annals; let us put this to their credit as we relate a solitary instance of the breaking of this rule. Six of the Sultan's party were stabbed to death as they sat, more were wounded. But the Sultan himself seized a Winchester repeater, and shooting down two men in his immediate vicinity caused a diversion. Eventually, with the aid of his bodyguard, the savages were ejected from the Palace; but in the meanwhile the main body had marched in and encamped themselves in the streets. Then the fighting began. The peaceable inhabitants fled and encamped on the shores of the harbour, while the Sultan and his troops on one side and the Oolad-Tuareg on the other fought desultory battles in the street. The Consul smoked cigars and looked on. The harbour of Muscat is of elliptical shape and framed by black cliffs of a considerable height: the town is squeezed under a mountain at the landward end, and on either side is a fort. The Tuareg captured one fort, and with it a man who knew how to fire the old smoothbore it contained, and occasionally this gun was let off, when the ball would hit the wall of the Palace, raise a cloud of dust, and then drop into the sea. There was only one real attempt at fighting, when the Sultan's troops attempted to dislodge Ar-bin-Asra from the mountain at the back of the town. For a whole forenoon the rifles and muskets crackled, and white-clad figures darted from the cover of one rock to the other, in the shimmering heat haze which played on the almost red-hot surface. Then the fire died down and ghastly corpses lay unburied, dotted here and there as they fell. From time to time either one side or the other would send a deputation to the Consul and ask him when he was going to order them to cease fighting. To this he invariably replied that he was quite indifferent, which was a severe disappointment to the combatants who had no real stomach for the business, although the Sultan wanted revenge, and the other side dollars. In the meanwhile, the harbour became unpleasantly full of dead bodies, and there was very little to eat. When the end came the Sultan was forced to pay, the invaders were too strong, and he compromised the matter; and so with some thousands of dollars to the credit side of his account did Ar-bin-Asra disappear into the desert solitudes from whence he had come. The Consul ordered his horse, and made his way through the ruined and barricaded streets; all around him were sounds of woe and lamentation from the unfortunate people whose houses had been gutted and turned into unsavoury barracks by the Oolad-Tuareg. He was some time in clearing the town, as he had to pick his way carefully. He wished to see Israel Ben-Ezra, with whom he had held no communication since the morning of the visit. His house, the best and richest in the town, stood just outside it on the stony waste where the Tuareg had camped. As he emerged into the open space in which it stood he suddenly checked his horse—the house was a roaring pillar of flame. He muttered strong observations below his breath; as the Jew was a decent fellow and honest, and this wanton outrage meant his ruin. As he gazed a man ran up, whom he recognized as one of the Sultan's bodyguard, and called: "Sahib, Sahib!" In his hand he held something which he raised for the Consul's inspection. It was the head of Israel Ben-Ezra. In this way had Ar-bin-Asra settled his last account in Muscat.

SOME interest is being aroused in Madras at present by the exhibition of two dwarfs who are alleged to be over fifty years of age, and are brother and sister. These beings are not only small but distorted. No one, so far as we know, has come across any cases in India of manufacturing dwarfs, but it is not unreasonable to suppose that the practice may exist when we remember that there is a practice extant in the Punjab of elongating infants' heads so as to render them out of all proportion to the body. The effect of compression on the brain renders the victims idiotic. They are then sent round to beg, and in their peregrinations visit the Madras and Bombay Presidencies. An instinct akin to that of animal however still lives in the distorted beings and invariably brings them back to their masters. They are known as "Shah Shoja's mice," from the name of the temple where they are manufactured. The children, it is stated, are vowed to the temple by fanatical women.

MR. KENSIT'S DEATH.

THE LAST WORDS TO HIS IMPRISONED SON.

"NO COMPROMISE."

RELEASE OF MR. J. A. KENSIT.

MR. JOHN KENSIT, the Protestant bookseller of Paternoster-row on October 8 succumbed in the Royal Infirmary, Liverpool, to pneumonia, following the wound inflicted at Birkenhead.

It was on September 25 that Mr. Kensit was struck over the eye by a chisel thrown by someone in the crowd. He was apparently recovering from this injury when pneumonia supervened. The relation of the injury to the pneumonia will be the subject of important medical evidence at the inquest. It will be upon this that the nature of the charge against the young man McKeever who is under arrest for having wounded Mr. Kensit, will depend.

The worst was feared on Tuesday, when Mr. Kensit's family and friends were allowed to remain with deceased. Though all night long efforts were made by the hospital doctors to save him, he died peacefully at six in the morning.

The Rev. J. C. Wilcox, Vicar of Shepscombe, Gloucestershire, who is chaplain to the Wycliffe Preachers, gave an "Express" representative an affecting account of the manner in which the last day was spent.

Mr. Kensit was only conscious at intervals during the day. Recognising his son, who was brought by a warder from Walton Gaol to his bedside, he urged him not to accept his release except as a "victory." He would have "no compromise" with the authorities.

Still later, he recognised Miss Dodman, his son's fiancee, and, joining their hands, gave them a parting blessing.

PRAYS FOR ASSAILANT.

"During the day," said Mr. Wilcox, "we prayed at Mr. Kensit's request, for the man who struck the blow. It was like him to suggest it. He was always good-natured, and never vindictive. Towards the end he committed us all to God, and, addressing his daughter, said he was going to Jesus." "When he finally sank into unconsciousness," added Mr. Wilcox, "his son, haggard and worn by confinement and worry, bent over him and passionately kissed his face as if striving to bring him back. The scene was piteous, and affected us all to tears. The warder who brought the son from the gaol was weeping too."

The presence of young Kensit at his father's deathbed was due to the kindly effort of the stipendiary magistrate, who wired to the Home Secretary asking him to release for this purpose the man he had committed to gaol. Mrs. Kensit wired her thanks during the day to the stipendiary.

Condolences, personal and by telegraph, poured into the Protestant book-shop in Paternoster-row, as soon as the news was published in London. A very quiet and sorrowful little crowd gathered round the shop and scanned the books, pampolets and photographs with which the windows are filled.

On one side was written a notice: Mr. Kensit with Christ 6 a. m., October 8; on the other a telegram to the family: Father has now gone to be with Christ, which is far better. Passed away one minute to six. Perfect peace. Mother.

MANY CONDOLENCES.

Inside the shop Mr. Stones, the leader of the London branch of the Wycliffe Preachers had a sheaf of telegrams on his desk. "Popery never changes. Trust in God," said one of them from Lewisham. Profound sympathy came from the Sunday Church Association at Wolverhampton and deepest sympathy from the Baptist meeting at Carr's-lane Chapel, Birmingham.

Several telegrams spoke of the first Protestant martyr of the century and a message from St Winifred's, Rotherhithe, added: Truth never dies though its champions fall.

"Our work will go on," said Mr. Stones. "Young Mr. Kensit will take his father's place."

Dr. Barr, physician at the Royal Infirmary, states that the cause of death is pneumonia. The connection between that and the wound over the eye will be stated at the inquest which is to be opened today. It is understood that the doctors will report, as a result of the post-mortem examination, that the pneumonia was not directly set up by the injury, but was a secondary effect.

The news of Mr. Kensit's death was conveyed to his son in Walton Gaol by the Rev. C. Musgrave Brown. Under the escort of a gaol official the son was allowed to visit his mother at her lodgings, and afterwards the remains of his father at the infirmary, where the hymn, "Sleep on, beloved, sleep and take thy rest," was sung, and prayers were offered in the mortuary.

A motion referring to the imprisonment of Mr. Kensit jun. was introduced at a meeting of the Baptist Union held in Birmingham yesterday.

A resolution was adopted urging that an official investigation should be made into the sentence passed by the Liverpool stipendiary.

The Bishop of Liverpool has written to the stipendiary asking that Mr. Kensit jun. may be set free to attend his father's funeral, and at several meetings held last night resolutions were passed making a similar request.

The congregation of St. Clement's, Liverpool, have appealed to the King.

Mr. J. A. Kensit was permanently released from gaol at Liverpool at ten o'clock on the morning of October 9, the remainder of his sentence of three months' imprisonment having been remitted. He sent telegrams of thanks to the King and to the Home Secretary for his liberation.

Mr. Stewart, the stipendiary magistrate who committed him on September 8, says he is glad, under the changed circumstances, that the Home Secretary has taken this step.

The governor of Walton Gaol conveyed the news of delivery to Mr. Kensit, who at once drove to the house where his mother, sister, and fiancee were staying. His appearance was the first intimation they received of his release, and there was an affecting scene.

Mr. Kensit told an "Express" representative that he will continue the work of his father, and that the staff of anti-ritual workers will be at once doubled.

Speaking of his life in prison, he says that the cell in which he was first placed was so dark that he could not read. Five days later he was given a lighter cell. He had a hard mattress and plank bed. When he was, later on, placed among the first division of offenders he had a bedstead and better food.

"I am let out unconditionally," he said, "and I take it that I am at liberty to hold meetings again.

"The Home Secretary's decision, I think, must alter the stipendiary's attitude, but if not, and action is again taken, I shall go to gaol rather than abandon the right of free speech."

MORE MEETINGS.

"We shall hold meetings again in Liverpool," he added, "when better weather comes."

Mr. Charles McArthur, M.P., states that when he interviewed the Home Secretary on Wednesday afternoon in London in reference to Mr. Kensit's realise, the Minister was deeply touched at the sad outcome of recent events, and was desirous of extending to Mr. Kensit every consideration which was practicable without in any way endangering the peace of Liverpool.

In the opinion of the authorities, Mr. McArthur said the proper course to be taken in future is for an arrangement to be come to by which certain suitable open spaces in the city may be allocated for the holding of public meetings of all kinds under the supervision and protection of the police.

Mr. John Othen, the Kensits' solicitor, says that in the Commons the Home Secretary will be asked if he has noted the disparity of sentences passed on Catholics and Protestants by the Liverpool stipendiary, and it will be suggested that similar cases should be tried by another magistrate. At London and Leamington cases like that of Mr. Kensit, he said, were dismissed.

THE INQEST.

Only evidence of identification was taken by the Liverpool coroner at the opening of the inquest on Mr. John Kensit yesterday.

Miss Edith Elizabeth Kensit testified that she saw her father die and had seen his body in the mortuary.

No other member of the family was in court.

Mr. Othen watched the proceedings for the family and Mr. Lynskey for the youth McIver, who is remanded charged with having thrown the chisel which struck Mr. Kensit above the eye.

ALL Eastbourne seems to be gratified with the engagement, just announced, between Miss Violet Lindsay-Hogg, the elder daughter of the Conservative M. P. for the Eastbourne Division of Sussex, and Mr. Hugh Cardwell, son of Colonel Cardwell, the Master of the Eastbourne Foxhounds. There is no family in "the leafy town" better known and more respected than the Cardwells, nor any more charming and gracious young lady than Mr. and Mrs. Lindsay-Hogg's elder daughter, every ready to help in a good cause and popular with every-one who knows her.

PASSENGERS on the Tube have been reassured by the intimation that the atmosphere in the tunnels does not contain either noxious germs or fumes. The directors have recently had bottles of "tube air" analyzed by experts, who have reported that no traces can be found of bacteria or foul gasses. This is comforting perhaps, but scarcely convincing. Better is the news that the board are contemplating pumping compressed air into the tunnels through iron pipes, which is to be distributed over the whole system by the trains, acting as pistons. Air stated to be free from poison is one thing; actual fresh air is another.

RUN DOWN BY LINER.

BRITISH STEAMER SUNK IN THREE MINUTES.

PROPHETIC DREAM.

IN a dense fog a German liner ran down a British vessel off Beachy Head on the early morning of October, 8 and in three minutes the latter sank with a tremendous hole in her side.

The liner was the Kronprinz Wilhelm, and was on her way to New York, while the Britisher was the steamer Robert Ingham, an iron screw vessel of 1,028 gross tonnage, from Southampton to Newcastle in ballast.

When the fog came on a sharp look-out was kept, but it was impossible to see more than a few yards ahead.

Suddenly the outline of a huge boat was seen, and before anything could be done, the bows of the stranger crashed into the Robert Ingham, ripping her side completely open. She began to settle down immediately, and at once the German tars ran some boats out, and all those on the deck of the Ingham, numbering thirteen, were taken off.

Chief officer Miller, however, was in his bunk at the time of the accident. Awakened by the crash, he rushed on deck, but a wave swept him away, and although he was rescued he died shortly afterwards.

The dead mate leaves a wife and family, and in this connection it is interesting to note that the passengers on board the Kronprinz collected £50 for the survivors, who generously voted half the amount for their shipmate's widow. The remainder was divided among them.

A TERRIBLE FATE.

A passenger named Scott, who had been enjoying a holiday in the south, and was returning home to Felling-on-Tyne, met a terrible fate. The Kronprinz Wilhelm struck the Ingham exactly over Scott's bunk, and killed him outright as he lay asleep.

Mr. Scott was only twenty-two years of age. He had been the round trip on the Robert Ingham, and only the previous afternoon had purchased a number of presents for his mother and sisters in Southampton.

He was very popular with the crew, and, singular to relate, had the day previous to his death, in the course of a discussion with the captain as to a dream he (Mr. Scott) had had, in which the vessel had been caught in a whirlpool, remarked: "Well, captain, if I go down we are together, and we shall both go below."

The captain jocularly replied: "I don't know so much about that," and his prophecy proved only too true.

On arriving at Southampton the survivors were taken charge of by the local agent of the Shipwrecked Mariners Society, who provided them with food and clothing, and paid their railway fare to Newcastle-on-Tyne.

In an interview with a Press representative, Captain Elliot, of the Robert Ingham, said that at the time of the collision his ship was passing through a bank of fog, and he had slackened speed to about three knots.

The sea was calm, and the vessel was proceeding slowly when suddenly the blast of a foghorn broke on his ears. The siren of the Robert Ingham sounded in response, but the next moment the Kronprinz, which towered high above the little steamer, was on top of her, and crashed into her starboard quarter, which was cut almost clean away.

In the moment of danger Captain Elliot gave orders for the ship's boats to be lowered, which was done with marvellous celerity. A minute after the collision the vessel began to settle down, and two minutes later she disappeared.

Simultaneously her boilers burst blowing the vessel to fragments.

Had a sea been running, it is probable that the whole of the crew would have perished, but as it was, all but the first mate managed to scramble into the boat, and were speedily taken on board the liner.

Passengers on the Kronprinz Wilhelm marvelled at the way Captain Elliot saved his crew.

"We thought you would all have been drowned like rats," one exclaimed, and certainly their escape was marvellous.

RIOTS IN RUSSIA.

RUMOURED ARREST OF GUARD OFFICERS

ALLEGED CONSPIRACY.

A VIENNA telegram, dated Oct. 7, says:—There was a renewal of disturbances in St. Petersburg on Sunday last. Mounted troops charged the crowd in the Kasan-square, wounding many. Five hundred persons were arrested. M. Postuchoff, the editor of the "Moscow Listok," has been excommunicated by the Russian Holy Synod for publishing anticlerical articles.

Advices from St. Petersburg state that in the Government of Poltava there have been serious encounters between the peasants and landed proprietors, and that the tumult continues. Military were sent to quell the rioting. Many persons were killed and wounded. The ringleaders have been arrested.

It is rumoured that several officers and men of the Preobrazhensky or First Regiment of the Imperial Guards have been arrested on a charge of assisting in the unscrewing of the rails on the Nicolas Railway, with a view to wreck the Czar's train. Disaffection in the Guards, who form the chief protection of the Court at the capital, and upon whom the whole system of autocracy rests, has been the most fertile cause of attempted coups d'etat in Russia, as in the case of the Decembriests at the accession of Nicholas I.

LABOUR RIOTS IN SPAIN.

THREE MEN KILLED.

A TELEGRAM dated Madrid, Oct. 10th, says:—The labour troubles in Andalusia are becoming very serious. In La Linea, near Gibraltar, it has assumed the character of a general outbreak, and violence has been largely resorted to. A large number of malcontents attacked the Civil Guard on the outskirts of the town, firing upon them with revolvers, and throwing stones. The Civil Guard returned the fire and the fight was kept up for one hour. Three men were killed, and many injured before the rioters dispersed. All meetings in the district have now been prohibited.

Riots continue in the Spanish lines near Gibraltar and the Mayor's house has been completely wrecked. The Governor of Algeciras, with two infantry battalions, arrived this morning, and martial law has been proclaimed. The Socialist's centre has been closed by order of the authorities.

REVOLUTIONARY MURDER.

MILLIONAIRE AND POLICE SPIES KILLED IN POLAND.

THE Vienna "Arbeiter Zeitung" reports that three political murders have taken place at Lodz, in Poland. The first victim was a M. Fuchs, a millionaire manufacturer and a prominent reactionary politician. He was found shot in the street. A paper pined on his clothes read: "Thus perish the enemies of freedom." The two other victims were police spies, who had secured the arrest of many revolutionists. Both were found dead in the street stabbed to the heart. Both corpses bore the announcement: "By order of the Revolutionary Committee. A similar fate awaits all spies."

IT will probably be found possible again in the next financial year for the Government of India to make a special grant to assist the local Administration in carrying out small but useful irrigation works. Much good may be done in this way pending the issue of a general scheme by the Irrigation Commission.

MR. C. MICHIE SMITH writes to the "Madras Mail" from the Observatory, Kodaikanal, concerning the comet which has been observed of late by people in India: The comet about which one of your correspondents recently asked is at present by no means a conspicuous object. It is just visible to the naked eye and is easily seen with a pair of binoculars. It has a large nebulous head and a moderate tail. It is moving rapidly southwards. On the 22nd it will be near the 3rd magnitude star Beta Ophiuchi, and towards the end of November, it will approach Beta Scorpii. On 5th October, it was 27 times as bright as on the date of the discovery, on 22nd October only 16 times as bright. At present it is decreasing in brightness, but it will increase again. Its nearest approach to the sun is on 23rd November.

"PEARLS IN THE MOUTH."—White and sound teeth healthy gums, and fragrant breath can only be obtained by the daily use of ROWLAND'S ODONTO. It eradicates tartar from the teeth, removes spots of incipient decay, and polishes and preserves the enamel to which it imparts a pearl-like whiteness. Sold by Stores and Chemists. Ask for ROWLAND'S ODONTO.

RHODES SCHOLARSHIPS.

DIFFICULTIES THAT DELAY THE AWARDS.

THE first American students to be educated at Oxford under the provisions of the Rhodes bequest will not arrive in England until October 1904, a year later than was originally intended.

This delay is due to the difficulty experienced in framing a plan that will fully meet the requirements of the will, and at the same time be of the greatest advantage to the Colonies and sections of the United States profiting by the arrangement.

"Until Mr. Parkin, the Canadian authority on Imperial Federation, who is now making a tour of the Colonies and the United States, has made his report, nothing further can be done," said Mr. W. T. Stead.

"Mr. Parkin intends visiting each Colony and the United States, and ascertaining the views of the leading educational authorities as to the best method of applying the scholarships. He began his mission in Canada.

"Many unexpected questions have arisen as a result of Mr. Rhodes bequest. A well-known American told me the other day that it would cost almost as much to select the candidates for Oxford as to educate them. In New York State, for instance, there will be hundreds of applicants for two scholarships. The difficulty will not be so much in awarding the two scholarships as in convincing the unlucky ones that the distribution was fairly made.

"President Roosevelt asked the governor of each State in the union for his views as to the best method of applying the scholarships. In at least one State—Indiana—this request has revived the old feud between the State universities and the private colleges. Each is claiming the right to select the candidates.

"Other questions have arisen. For instance, is a person eligible for a scholarship in a certain colony who was not born in that colony? Or is a native of a colony, now studying at an English university, eligible for the competition? I understand there is a student from Newfoundland studying at Winchester, who will enter, if allowed.

"It was thought that the first students from the colonies and the United States could be received at Oxford next year, but the task is so great that postponement for at least another year is absolutely necessary."

PETRIFIED RELATIVES.

HOW TO PRESERVE THE DEAD IN FACE AND FORM.

AN Austrian professor has discovered a better way of perpetuating the memory of one's deceased relatives than by keeping their ashes on the mantelshelf.

Professor A. R. Taylor, now of 32, Cambridge-place, Paddington, is a progressive undertaker, and if you wish to preserve the body of a relative or friend he will help you to do it, and you can make your own peace with the authorities about housing the corpse.

Mr. Taylor has outclassed the Egyptians by a remarkable discovery in mummy making. His process is simplicity itself. He claims to be able to petrify human bodies and animals by a method which is as new and startling as it is clean and effective.

In his Paddington "workshop" he is now showing birds and beasts in perfect feather and fur, but his most interesting "specimen" is the corpse of a man who died of old age at eighty-one last year.

Embalmed by the new process, it is now a soft, brown mummy, which, in another year, will be as hard as a stone statue.

This mummy at Paddington is not at all gruesome-looking. It is simply a dead man in a perfect state of preservation.

How is it done? The embalmer explained that after death a liquid is injected which is so powerful that it finds its way into every nerve and fibre of the body, and absolutely arrests decay.

The flesh darkens and becomes parchmentlike in colour, because the liquid is a mineral salt, but the full form is preserved as the body at Paddington shows.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, October 30).

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

The following Notification by the Govt of India in the Foreign Dept is republished for general information:—

Simla, the 23rd Oct—Major E F Marriott, I S C, Asst Political Agent, 4th grade Bombay is appointed to officiate as Assistant to the Resident at Baroda in charge of the Amreli Mahals with effect from the date of assuming charge and during the absence on leave of Capt E O'Brien or until further orders.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Khan Bahadur Sorabsha Hormasji Dist Dept Collr in the district of Broach is appointed under Section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898 to be a Magistrate of the first class in that district and is invested with the following additional powers being some of the powers specified in the fourth schedule to the said Code—Power to require security for good behaviour Sect 110 Power to make orders as to local nuisances Sect 133 and Power to try summarily Sect 250.

The following officers have been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty within the period of their leave—Mr J J Heaton I C S first grade Judge and Sessions Judge; and Mr F A Warden second grade Superintendent of Police.

The privilege leave for thirty days from the 25th Sept 1902 granted to Mr R P Lambert Dist Supt of Police Ahmedabad in Govt Notification No 5801, dated the 12th Sept 1902 is extended by fifteen days.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Sec 23 of Act XIV of 1869 as modified by Act I of 1900 the Govr in Council is pleased to direct that the Subordinate Judge of Tando Mahomed Khan shall hold his Court at Matli pending further orders.

Rao Saheb Vinayak Bhaskar Sakhalkar, Mamlatdar, taluka Roha in the district of Kolaba, is appointed, under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898, to be a Magte of the second class in that district.

Mr H J H Henderson, first grade Supt of Police, has been allowed by the Secy of State for India an extension for six months on medical certificate of the furlough granted to him in Govt Notification No. 935 dated the 5th Feb 1902.

H E in Council is further pleased, under Sec 28 of the Bombay Civil Courts Act, 1869, as amended by Sec 6 of Bombay Act I of 1900, to invest Rao Saheb Krishnaji Narayan Bhide, on transfer within the limits of the ordinary jurisdiction of the Subordinate Court of Gadag, with the jurisdiction of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognisable by such Courts up to the amount of Rs. 100.

The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr A E L Emanuel M A Oxon I C S to duty as Assistant Judge and Sessions Judge Satara.

In modification of paragraph 1 of Govt Notification No 5463 dated the 29th August 1902 it is hereby notified that Capt G M Holland 1st Bombay Grenadiers acted as Cantonment Magistrate Deesa in addition to his own duties during the absence on one month's privilege leave of Lieut Col A Wapshare from the 23rd Aug 190.

The Governor in Council is pleased to transfer Mr G S Wilson third grade probationary Asst Supt of Police from Dharwar to Belgaum and to place him under the orders of the Dist Supt of Police Belgaum.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr Vishnu Mahadeo Tilak Extra Asst Conservator of Forests third grade and Divisional Forest Officer Sholapur is granted privilege leave of absence for three months in combination with furlough for nine months.

Mr A Crawford Asst Collr of Customs Bombay is granted privilege leave of absence for six weeks.

Mr W C Tudor Owen I C S Asst Collr, Dharwar is allowed furlough on medical certificate for two months with effect from the 17th Sept 1902.

Rao Bahadur Maneklal Narbheram Huzur Depy Collr Broach is allowed privilege leave for three months.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Khan Saheb Edalji Behramsha Hodiwala to act as Huzur Depy Collr Broach during the absence of Rao Bahadur Maneklal Narbheram or pending further orders.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—Mr J H DuBoulay I C S to be Asst Collr Ahmednagar and Mr S J Murphy I C S to be Asst Collr Nasik.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr M Hesketh M A to be Principal Elphinstone High School Bombay vice Mr F B P Lory M A.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Sect 20 of the Bombay Boiler Inspection Act II of 1892 and in supersession of Govt Notification No 265B dated 25th Jan 1893 the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr G Barley to be a Member of the Board of Examiners for Aden vice Mr Jamshedji Merwanji Contractor.

A NOVEL but decidedly useful idea has been suggested to the Liverpool tramway authorities. It is to affix letter-boxes to a number of the cars running from the suburbs to town in the evening, with the result that residents in the outskirts can have their letters delivered at the General Post Office, and thus avail themselves of the latest collections without the inconvenience of a special journey to town. It is American idea, and we believe has also been tried in Sheffield.

HOW TO KEEP COOL.

We strongly recommend all who suffer from the heat to add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the Daily Bath or Foot Bath.

A Condy's Fluid Bath imparts a most delightful sensation of coolness, freshness and purity, it invigorates the body and braces the nerves. The strengthening and cooling effects are Simply Magical. Tired or Tender feet are instantly relieved. Book on bottle contains full directions.

Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists throughout the British Empire. Beware of substitutes. Insist on having "Condy's Fluid." Condy & Mitchell, of London, England, are the only Makers and their name and address is at foot of label.

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

To-day (October 1) will be full of notable incidents in Irish public life. Messrs. John Redmond, Dillon, and Davitt will embark for America on a political mission; Mr. T. W. Russell, M. P., will open his autumn campaign in furtherance of Compulsory Irish Land Purchase at Saintfield, co. Down; and the Irish Landlords' Convention will meet at Molesworth Hall, Dublin, under the presidency of the Duke of Abercorn, to consider the much-debated question of a conference between the representatives of the landlords and tenants on the best means of devising a settlement of the Irish Land Question on the basis of equitable compromise.

Now that the Cunard agreement with the Government has been published, interest centres in the question as to where the big vessels will be constructed. Various places have been mentioned, and at Glasgow the other night Lord Inverclyde intimated that probably the Clyde would be favoured, but a correspondent learns that the same yard will not secure the contract for both ships. One will probably be built on the Clyde, and the other either at Barrow or on the Tyne. The four 10,000-ton vessels to be built for the P. and O. Company have been placed. Two are to be constructed by Messrs. Caird, Greenock, and the other two by Messrs. Clark, Workman, and Co., Belfast.

Mr. Henry Higgs, of the Treasury, who has been commissioned to visit Natal for the purpose of examining into the working of the Civil Service there, though he is not yet forty years of age, has already had a very extensive experience to fit him for his task. After fifteen years' service in the Post Office he was transferred to the Treasury three years ago. He has acted as private secretary, in turn, to Mr. Algernon Turner, Sir Spencer Walpole, Mr. Hanbury, and Mr. Austen Chamberlain. His studies in Jurisprudence, Roman Law, International Law, and the Principles of Legislation were brilliantly successful: and he was called to the Bar at the Middle Temple two years ago. Mr. Higgs is secretary to the British Economic Association and joint editor of the "Economic Journal."

The late Queen's private chapel at Osborne, which was fitted up about twenty years ago, is being dismantled. The King has given the pulpit, lectern, and other church furniture, and the valuable Communion-plate to the Chapel of St. Nicholas in Carisbrooke Castle, which is being restored as a memorial of Charles I. Sir Noel Paton's fine picture Vigilate et Orate, which was painted for Queen Victoria, and which forms the centre of the triptych above the altar, will probably be transferred to the private chapel in Windsor Castle.

Mr. Carnegie after visiting the Ladies' College in Queenstreet, Edinburg, the oldest educational institution in connexion with the Merchants' Company, made the following entry in the visitors' book:—
"Surprised, delighted, impressed. Ruskin says there
is nothing in the world that equals the Scottis
mother in the tried perfectness of her old age. Th
institution does the important part of starting t
future mother well—a greater service it is imposs
ble to render.—Mr. Carnegie himself, of cour
had a Scottish mother, and no mother, as is
known, had ever a more devoted son.

Following the wail of fruit-grower
pickers comes the lament of the bee-ke
season, we learn from "Country Life,"
exceptionally bad one in the Highland
means a great deal to the small crofters
who count on the honey supply for br
small part of the yearly income. The
May were blasted by the terrible snow
swept over the hills, June, the most
month in the bee-keeper's calendar, w
stormy for the most part; and when th
August arrived, when the bees are
moors and hills, the heather was not
beginning of September having arrive
moors were in full purple blossom. T
much money lost in feeding the bees
any surplus honey to sell.

In announcing from the pulpit th
preach only on Thursday and Sund
for the present, Dr. Parker said:
and one joy after another is taken fro
totter down the hill and at the foot o
shall wonder how much we have lost.

Mony a canty day
We've had wi' ane anith

Now we maun totter dow
But hand in hand we'l

And sleep thegither at th
If God will have it so

It will be noticed that Dr. Park
ordered him six months' rest in
climate than London."

The Cardiff Town Council provi
another example of the advantage
between different municipal dep
tramcars get too old to stand the fu
use for traffic, it proposes to use the
suitable decoration and fitting-up, a
This proposal is new to us, but it c
be an excellent one.

There was recently, it will be ren
controversy in Glasgow as to whe
to be allowed to serve at liquor b
new question by any means. W
the annual dinner of the Glasgow
other evening Mr. Bonar Law
extracts dealing with old Glasgo
stated that in the year 1640 the
passed a decree that for the g
of sin women were not to be
taverns, but only men and b
under the sun.

In the Court of Exchequer the
able writ. It was filed on Oct
Everit against Joseph Willi
claim is a very lengthy one;
with much clearness that bot
robbers, and that a partnersh
them for the purposes of car
highwaymen. The partnershi
one year of its inception. E
for £1,000 being for mone
priated to defendant's privat
was adjudged to be a gross
the plaintiff was ordered to pa
solicitors who served the writ
one of the solicitors, a man
refused to pay the fine and
six months. Both plaintiff
action were subsequently h
and the other at Maidstone.

All Hallows, Lombard stree
is vacated by the death of Can
slightly to the north of tha
with which it is connected b
through an archway. Stow c
Grasse Church—a name w
Gracechurch-street—for that
went down that way whe
broader. The present church
after the Great Fire, but is c
possessing much carved oa
beauty. The first post-Ref
Alexander Barclay, the poet a
Shyp of Fools of the Worlde
Labour, which suggested to
of Indolence.

The Charing Cross, Euston,
way Bill, which asks for pow
the centre of Hampstead Heat
third reading in the
It is considered that the cons
under the Heath will create a
and it is feared that, notwithsta
clauses that might be inser
picturesqueness of the Heath w
before many years have pass
Heath Protection Society there
who loves the Heath to write
Parliament row, asking hi
route under Hampstead H
put it at the lowest, abs
to be hoped that the
widespread response.

The Scottish counterp
Jacob Primmer, of Dun
has now covered some t
he has annually figured a
Assembly in connexion w
other in parish churches.
are conventicles, and th
under his lash impartia
Last May he scored quite
General Assembly to or
images from a Ritualistic
average four times a year

Lord Barrymore is th
South of Ireland who
private railway-station.
and Queenstown runs di
beautiful part of Lord Ba
at Fota, and of course
beauty of the place. By
railway company under
station at Fota. No one
without a written permit
his agent—a concession re
those who wish to visit t
Lord Barrymore is away f
had a private railway stati
don Railway, which line
Bernard demesne, but this
years ago, so that Lord B
possessor of a private rail

M. A. P. IN THE GREEN ROOM.

It is far easier to make an effective entrance into the front of a theatre than it is to wander through the stage-door. The first is by way of a wide staircase, and there are a dozen guides to appear at the Open Sesame! of a small ticket from the box office; the last is guarded by one solitary man, who seems indifferent to the passers in and out, simply nodding approval as they speak the mysterious words—props, electric, stage, flies, and so on—or as they sign their names in the books provided for the purpose. But once within the swing doors, on the borders of that country which extends from earth to fairyland, which echoes with the laughter of comedy, or is silent with the tears of tragedy, once admitted behind the scenes, we can see the mimic sun rise and set, mountains descend from the skies, palaces built, forests grow, soldiers carried lifeless from the battle-field jump to their feet and walk away whistling, deadly enemies of five minutes ago chatting in the wings—it is all intensely interesting, incongruous, and strange, his world behind the scenes.

The wonderful stage effects at Drury Lane are, as everybody acknowledges, unsurpassed by any other theatre in the world. It was my good fortune last week to spend a long evening behind the scenes—arriving as the orchestra started and turning out of the stage door just after the curtain fell for the last time—and my impression is of having watched the unravelling of a great puzzle. An audience hardly realises that not only has every big scene to be set in a few minutes, but that there is as much to be cleared away. The usual order of things, first to build your house and then to furnish it, is reversed on the Drury stage, for all the properties—chairs, tables, ornaments, rugs—are in position before the ceiling descends and the walls go up. Every man of the staff of three hundred knows exactly what to do and the minute to do it. Over them all is Mr. Arthur Collins, who, whether he is in the stalls or behind the scenes—whether they see him or not—has that quick, authoritative eye of his on every detail of the stage. Nothing escapes the Guv'nor.

The first act of The Best of Friends is laid at Oxford, and Mr. Marshall Moore, the stage-manager, acted as my guide behind the colleges. The horses ridden by the Duke of Richborough and Lady Aline Redwood (Mr. C. M. Lowne and Mrs. Raleigh) were standing in readiness, and the circus parade was forming on the O. P. side, and stretched into the dim distance at the back of the stage. The horses of Britannia's car are harnessed at the very last minute, when Britannia (Mrs. John Wood) is safely enthroned. A group of undergrads were mixed up with circus supers and stage men in their shirt sleeves. Everybody was moving about. Now and again Mr. Moore would give a word of direction—very amusing to an outsider—Policeman over the stage. Couple of children next. Two silk hats stroll across! The last sentence meaning, needless to say, that two of the extra gentlemen wearing silk hats should pass from one side of the stage to the other. Suddenly there was the cue for the circus parade. The band starts, the sup[illegible]ers crowd forward and cheer. Over their shoulders I can catch a glimpse of the real audience in a great black circle, dotted with lights.

The Grand Terrace, Riverlea, in the second act, is a most elaborate set. During the scene which preceded it, Mr. Moore showed me all sorts of surprising preparations. There were great rostrums and flights of steps, all on castors, to be rolled into place and covered by a grassy carpet; men waiting with flower beds in their arms; limelights glowing over towers and through the branches of trees—it seemed impossible that such a medley of scenery, workmen, and properties could ever be straightened out. But the signal came; a minute's complete darkness was followed by a burst of light. The Duke's house in the background looked as solid as if it had been built a hundred years; the trees and flowers were all planted; the supers seemed to spring out of space; the sun was given his orders through a telephone on the prompt side, and obediently flooded to sky.

When I found myself among a crowd of gentlemen in khaki, about to make their entrance into Johannesburg—first scene, third act—the Drury Lane stage manager explained that their apparently worn and travel-stained uniforms and boots had arrived at the theatre spick and span, to be promptly sacrificed to realism. The oxen are led across the stage by real coloured men, unconsciously picturesque in their arrangement of the gay bits of colour about their clothes. A great number of the soldier supers are men who have served in South Africa. Horses are harnessed to the Cape cart in which Commandant De Lahne comes to consult with the British generals in Johannesburg a good five minutes before he makes his entrance, and the commandant (Mr. Sydney Valentine) takes his seat. Something of the grave dignity of the part seems to possess the actor even behind the scenes, where he strikes one as being so thoroughly in the atmosphere of his supposed surroundings.

It is a very peculiar and amusing experience to make an appearance for on night only in the last act of The Best of Friends, and sit in the circus gallery on the stage of Drury Lane. After climbing a dozen steep steps, one is able to take a comfortable seat on a wide bench, with the real audience behind one's back and the stage audience on every side. In a scence so ingeniously and firmly built up, with a big not covered by black velvet stretched underneath the trapeze in case of a fall, the effect is exactly the same as if one were sitting in the actual gallery of an ordinary circus. True, there are two or three incidents, before all is ready, to dispel the illusion and increase the interest. Mr. Collins suddenly appears in the gallery, takes a comprehensive glance at all the arrangements and vanishes again. Mr. Moore stands up and orders the gods in the distance to spread themselves out! The two trapeze artists go in for a little preliminary practice, hanging head downwards from their bars. Then, to my amazement, everybody begins to clap, and the band on the stage bursts into a lively tune. The real curtain has gone up—and I am watching a play within a play.

It is fitting that the first play to be given in His Majesty's Theatre should have awakened such general and genuine interest as was the case with Mr. Hall Caine's Eternal City. Mr. George Giddens and his company of comedians (how much better this looks on the bills than a long list of names) opened the Royalty Theatre with Sporting Simpson. Earlier in the week there was a new melodrama, called A Sailor's Sweetheart, and written by Mr. Frederic A. Stanley and Mr. A. F. Henderson, produced at Fulham. Mr. Charles Glenney was the sailor (apt to be mistaken, perhaps, at a first glance for a portly and prosperous admiral rather than a young lieutenant), and Miss Marie Housley was the sweetheart. The audience seemed to be highly pleased.

Drama is to be the order of the day at the Adelphi. When the popular theatre opens under the management of Mr. William Greet and Mr. Murray Carson (surely an [illegible]eal theatrical partnersphip, where the energy of on[illegible] devoted to the front of the house and the other give[illegible] his attention behind the scenes), it will not be for a brief season, but for a long—and everyone will cordially with very successful—period. When the great little Captain Kettle is realised upon the stage, Mr. Murray Carson will appear in the character of the Scotch engineer, McTodd.

His audiences always enjoy Murray Carson in a comedy part, but in point of fact he is as much of a tragedian as a comedian, having played everything, from the Prince of Denmark to the devil. He is typically and unmistakably an actor—by temperament, by choice, by training. Mr. Carson possesses one of the clearest and richest voices on the stage; he is of middle height; powerfully built; dark in colouring, with clearly drawn, strong features. Enthusiastic and in deadly earnest, he knows the value of patience, and has bided his time, gaining experience with his own and with other companies; always putting—to use his characteristic words—sting and vim into his work.

With the help of a high bicycle and a clever make-up, Mr. W. G. Hurst is giving a capital turn at the Royal Aquarium. He appears in the guise of a cat with a broad, glittering collar round his neck, and when he is skimming round the stage on a single wheel (hence the name of Katawela) he looks like a living picture by Louis Wain. Mr. Hurst is a Canadian, and the holder of twenty-eight medals for general athletics. He has been over a dozen years in England, playing in pantomime every year. Unfortunately there are only two star cat parts, so he has to ring the changes between Puss in Boots and Dick Whittington.

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TO ENGLISHMEN, SCOTCHMEN, IRISHMEN, and OUR COLONIES.

AN IRISHMAN'S ELOQUENT PROTEST.—Richard Lalor Shiel once startled the House of Commons and the country when the word "alien" was applied to him as an Irishman. "On the field of Waterloo" he exclaimed, "the blood of Englishmen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen flowed in the same stream and drenched the same sod—when the cold grey morning dawned they lay stiff and stark together; in the same trench their bodies were laid; the green corn of spring bursts even now from their commingled dust; the dew falls from heaven upon their union in the grave. Partakers in every peril, are we not to be partakers in glory? Are we to be told we are aliens from that noble country for whose salvation our life blood was poured?" The effect of the speech both inside and outside the House was electrical.

THE MORAL.

"I need not be missed if another succeed me;
To reap down those fields which in spring I have sown,
He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper,
He is only remembered by what he has done."

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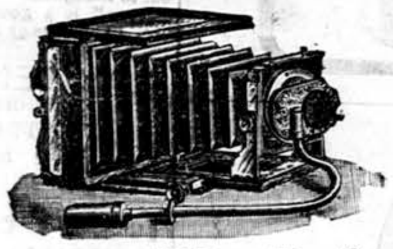

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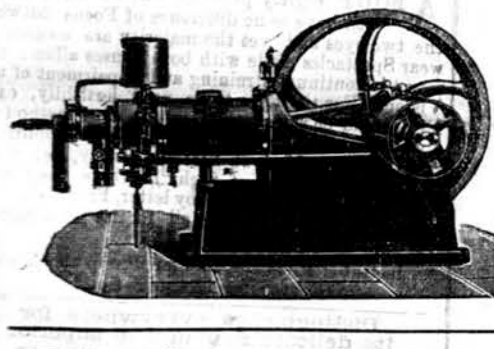

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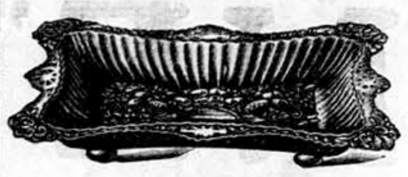

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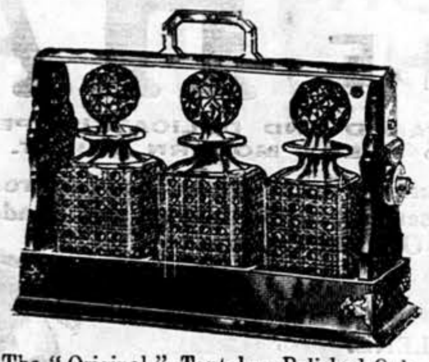

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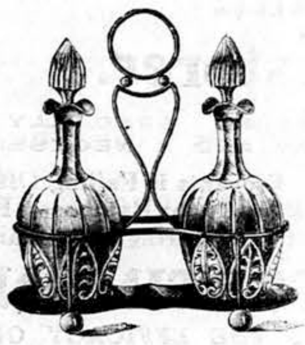

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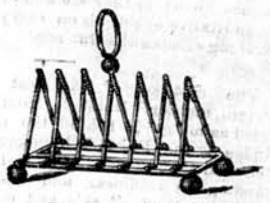

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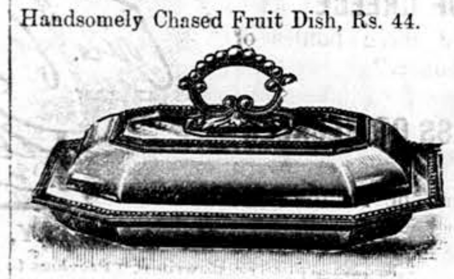

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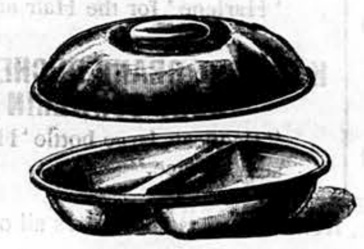

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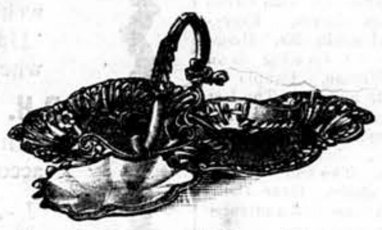

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1 " " 29
1¼ " " 38

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